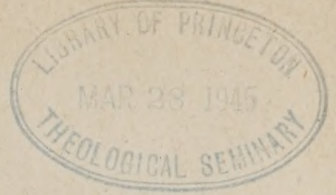


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE LIBRARIAN
OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

June 30, 1944

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Annual Report OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
June 30, 1944

✓ U.S. Library of Congress



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945

OBJECTIVES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Canons of Selection

1. *The Library of Congress should possess in some useful form all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and to officers of the Government of the United States in the performance of their duties.*

2. *The Library of Congress should possess all books and other materials (whether in original or in copy) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States.*

3. *The Library of Congress should possess, in some useful form, the material parts of the records of other societies, past and present, and should accumulate, in original or in copy, full and representative collections of the written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States.*

Canons of Service

1. *The Library of Congress undertakes for Members of the Congress any and all research and reference projects bearing upon the Library's collections and required by Members in connection with the performance of their legislative duties.*

2. *The Library of Congress undertakes for officers and departments of the Government research projects, appropriate to the Library, which can be executed by reference to its collections, and which the staffs of offices and departments are unable to execute.*

3. *The reference staff and facilities of the Library of Congress are available to members of the public, universities, learned societies and other libraries requiring services which the Library staff is equipped to give and which can be given without interference with services to the Congress and other agencies of the Federal Government.*

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power "to invest, reinvest, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board, *June 30, 1944*:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 8, 1948.*]

MRS. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1945.*]

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Library of Congress."

Of endowments of money, securities, or other property:

"To the United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress*

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian Emeritus*

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

LUTHER H. EVANS, *Chief Assistant Librarian*

Edgar F. Rogers, *Executive Assistant*

ACCOUNTS OFFICE, Kenneth N. Ryan, *Accounting Officer*

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND, Robert A. Voorus, *Director (resigned April 15, 1944)*

Edgar F. Rogers, *Acting Director (from April 18, 1944)*

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, William C. Bond, *Superintendent*

Lewis Cogan, *Assistant Superintendent*

Charles E. Ray, *Chief Engineer*

Joseph E. Mullaney, *Captain of the Guard*

DISBURSING OFFICE, William W. Rossiter, *Disbursing Officer (in military service since March 25, 1944)*

James A. Severn, Jr., *Disbursing Officer (from March 25, 1944)*

INFORMATION OFFICE, Milton M. Plumb, Jr., *Information Officer*

KEEPER OF THE COLLECTIONS, Alvin W. Kremer

PERSONNEL OFFICE, Byron F. Lindsley, *Director of Personnel*

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Director*

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Acting Publications Officer (through January 17, 1944)*

Alphonso Williamson, *Acting Publications Officer (from January 18, 1944 through March 26, 1944)*

Milton M. Plumb, Jr., *Acting Publications Officer (from March 27, 1944)*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Louise G. Caton, *Secretary of the Library (retired November 30, 1943)*

Alva B. Walker, *Acting Secretary of the Library (from December 1, 1943)*

SUPPLY OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Supply Officer*

TABULATING OFFICE, John I. Meehan, *Tabulating Officer*

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

VERNER W. CLAPP, *Director of the Acquisitions Department*

John H. Moriarty, *Assistant Director for Operations (through July 15, 1944)*

James B. Childs, *Assistant Director for Planning*

Marie Willis Cannon, *Representative in Latin America*

Manuel Sanchez, *Representative in Europe and Africa*

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION, John L. Nolan, *Chief*

Alexander B. Toth, *Assistant Chief*

ORDER DIVISION, John L. Nolan, *Acting Chief*
Wayne A. Kalenich, *Assistant Chief (through January 14, 1944)*
Alton H. Keller, *Assistant Chief (from January 15, 1944)*
SERIAL RECORD DIVISION, Faith Bradford, *Chief*

Fellows of the Library of Congress

AMERICAN HISTORY, Donald H. Mugridge
AMERICAN NEGRO STUDIES, E. Franklin Frazier, *in residence, through August 31, 1943*
BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH, Conyers Read
CHEMISTRY, Byron A. Soule
COMPARATIVE LITERATURE, John Peale Bishop, *in residence, November 5 through December 31, 1943 (deceased April 4, 1944)*
CONTEMPORARY AFRICA, Ralph J. Bunche
CONTEMPORARY CHINA, Charles F. Remer
CONTEMPORARY FRANCE AND NORTH AFRICA, Sherman Kent
CONTEMPORARY GERMANY, Harold C. Deutsch and Franz L. Neumann
CONTEMPORARY INDIA, William N. Brown
CONTEMPORARY ITALY, Gaudens Megaro
CONTEMPORARY JAPAN, Charles B. Fahs
CONTEMPORARY NEAR EAST, Ephraim A. Speiser
CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA, Geroid T. Robinson
CONTEMPORARY SCANDINAVIA, Oscar J. Falnes
CONTEMPORARY SIBERIA, Oliver J. Lissitzyn
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN STUDIES, John Kozák, *in residence, April 15 through August 13, 1944*, and Trude Sladek, *in residence, April 16 through August 31, 1944*
ECONOMIC LITERATURE, Edward S. Mason
EDUCATION, Max Lederer
EUROPEAN LABOR PROBLEMS, Otto Neuburger
FINE ARTS, Huntington Cairns, ~~James Macgill~~, Charles Seymour, and John Walker
FOLKLORE, Benjamin A. Botkin ^{Macgill James,}
GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE, Richard Hartshorne
GEOLOGY, William E. Powers
LIBRARY SCIENCE, Jerrold Orne
LITERATURE OF THE BALKANS, Charles F. Edson
LITERATURE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, William Anderson
MAP COLLECTION, Floyd E. Masten
MILITARY SCIENCE, Edward Mead Earle
MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, Richard H. Heindel
NAVAL HISTORY, Waldo Chamberlin
NEAR EASTERN STUDIES, Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., *in residence, September 15 through November 16, 1943*
POLITICAL LITERATURE, Donald C. McKay
POPULATION, Edward P. Hutchinson
REGIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE, Katherine Anne Porter, *in residence, February 1 through August 31, 1944*
SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, Francis J. Whitfield
TECHNOLOGY, Manuel Sanchez
THEATRE ARTS, Kurt Pinthus
WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY, Sidney Kramer, *in residence, through October 7, 1943*

Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters

Van Wyck Brooks
Katherine Garrison Chapin
Paul Green
Katherine Anne Porter

Carl Sandburg
Allen Tate
Willard Thorp
Mark Van Doren

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

HERMAN H. HENKLE, Director of the Processing Department

John W. Cronin, *Assistant Director (from October 1, 1944)*

BINDING OFFICE, Ruth Kline, *Binding Officer*

CARD DIVISION, John W. Cronin, *Chief (through September 30, 1944)*

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION, Lucile M. Morsch, *Chief*

Hazel Bartlett, *Principal Cataloger*

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION, David J. Haykin, *Chief*

Leo E. LaMontagne, *Principal Cataloger*

UNION CATALOG DIVISION, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Chief*

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Director of the Reference Department

CIRCULATION SERVICE, Alvin W. Kremer, *Acting Assistant Director (from March 25 through May 31, 1944)*. Donald G. Patterson, *Acting Assistant Director (from June 1, 1944)*

LOAN DIVISION, Harold O. Thomen, *Acting Chief (from March 25 through July 9, 1944)*

Elsie Rackstraw, *Chief (from July 10, 1944)*

Service for the Blind, Maude G. Nichols, *Librarian*

SERIALS DIVISION, Henry S. Parsons, *Chief*

STACK AND READER DIVISION, Donald G. Patterson, *Chief*

PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE, Lewis Hanke, *Acting Assistant Director*

AERONAUTICS DIVISION, Albert Francis Zahm, *Chief*

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION, Robert C. Gooch, *Chief*

Census Library Project, Irene B. Taeuber, *Chief (resigned October 3, 1944)*

Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project, E. Millicent Sowerby, *Bibliographer*

Netherlands Studies Unit, Bartholomew Landheer, *Director*

United States Quarterly Book List, Joseph P. Blickensderfer, *Editor*

Slavic Room, John T. Dorosh, *Curator*

HISPANIC FOUNDATION, Lewis Hanke, *Director*

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION, St. George Leakin Sioussat, *Chief*

MAPS DIVISION, Lawrence Martin, *Chief (resigned October 1, 1944)*

Robert S. Platt, *Chief (from October 2, 1944)*

MUSIC DIVISION, Harold Spivacke, *Chief*

EDWARD N. WATERS, *Assistant Chief*

Archive of American Folk Song:

Benjamin A. Botkin, *Chief*

John A. Lomax, *Honorary Curator*

Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, *Honorary Curator*

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music:

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, *Member, Advisory Committee*

Recording Laboratory:

Arthur D. Semmig, *Chief Engineer*

ORIENTALIA DIVISION, Arthur W. Hummel, *Chief*

Hebraic Section, Israel Schapiro, *Chief (through February 29, 1944)*

Indic Section, Horace I. Poleman, *Chief*

Japanese Section, Edwin G. Beal, Jr., *Chief*

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION, Leicester B. Holland, *Chief (through September 30, 1943)*

Alice Lee Parker, *Acting Chief (from March 1, 1944)*

Robert C. Smith, *Assistant Chief and Keeper of Archive of Hispanic Culture and Exhibits Officer*

Photograph Collection, Hirst D. Milhollen, *Curator*

RARE BOOKS DIVISION, Frederick R. Goff, *Acting Chief*

Microfilm Reading Room, Faustine Dennis, *Curator*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, Ernest S. Griffith, *Director*

Wilfred C. Gilbert, *Assistant Director*

George Heron Milne, *Custodian of the Congressional Reading Room*

Margaret W. Stewart, *Chief, State Law Index Section*

SPECIAL PROJECTS:

Jefferson Microfilming Project, Helen Bullock, *Editor*

Photograph Section (administered for the Library by personnel of the Office of War Information), Paul Vanderbilt, *Chief*

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ACQUISITION OF RARE BOOKS, Lawrence Counselman Wroth

AMERICAN PUBLISHING HISTORY, Sidney Kramer (*from March 1 through September 29, 1944*)

ARRANGEMENT AND USE OF THE PUBLIC CATALOG, Linn Rudolph Blanchard (*deceased September 12, 1944*)

BRAZILIAN GEOGRAPHY, Christovam Leite de Castro (*from June 1 through July 31, 1944*)

CARE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PARCHMENTS, George Leslie Stout (*Honorary*)

CARTOGRAPHY, Robert Swanton Platt (*April 28 through September 30, 1944*)

CATALOGING, CLASSIFICATION, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, Charles Martel

CHINESE LETTERS, Hu Shih (*Honorary*)

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, Harold North Fowler (*Honorary*)

CLASSIFICATION, Clarence Warner Perley (*Honorary*)

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND: Leicester B. Holland (*through September 30, 1943*), Alice Lee Parker (*from October 1, 1943*), John Taylor Arms, and Stow Wengenroth

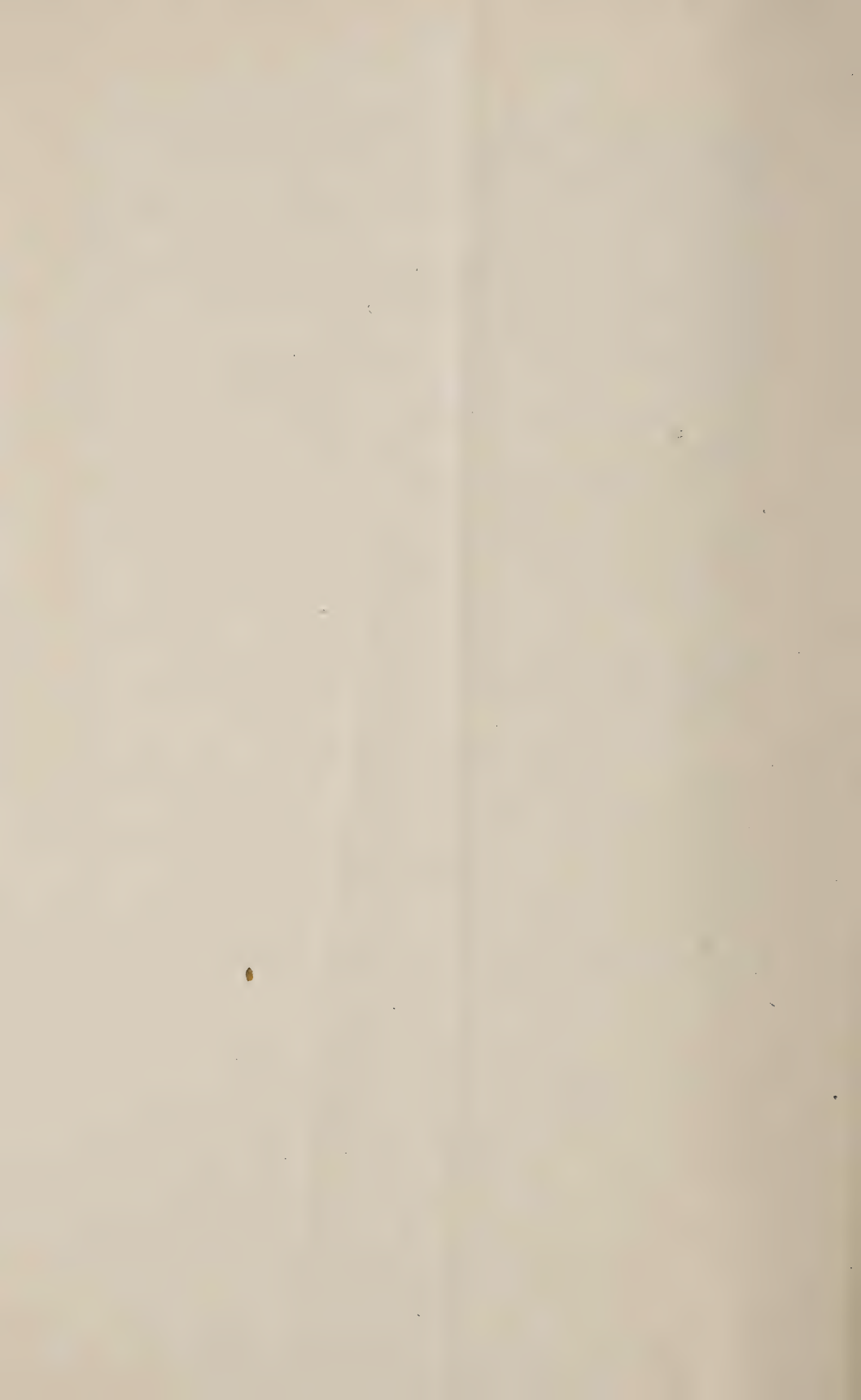
CUBAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, Fermín Peraza y Sarausa (*from April 1 through July 31, 1944*)

ECONOMICS, Victor Selden Clark (*Honorary*)

FRENCH LITERATURE, Alexis St-Léger Léger

GERMANIC LITERATURE, Thomas Mann

HISPANIC-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, Cecil Knight Jones (*Honorary*)



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. The report is in two parts: an account of new acquisitions, and an account of operations. The account of new acquisitions is contained in four supplements to this report published quarterly, for the convenience of the public, under the title, *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1944 are submitted herewith. The report on operations follows.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
The Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 31, 1944.

I. ADMINISTRATION

I reported last year that the reorganization of the Library, begun in 1940, would be completed when the new Acquisitions Department had shaken down in operation and when the internal structure of the Reference Department had been adapted to the purposes that Department was established to perform. Both these things have now happened. The present report, therefore, is the last which will need to concern itself in detail or at length with changes in administrative structure. We do not imagine, I need hardly say, that the present organization of the Library of Congress is permanent. No living and growing institution ever finds an unalterable structure. It is, however, our hope, and indeed our expectation, that the present organization of the Library will enable us to meet the problems we now foresee.

New Acquisitions Department

Something was said in last year's Report about the reasons which led us to set up a separate Acquisitions Department. Operations relating to acquisitions were previously divided between the Reference Department which selected, and the Processing Department which purchased and accessioned, new material for our collections. This arrangement failed to provide an adequate control of acquisitions policies and procedures. It also interfered with reference and processing work. We felt therefore that centralized control of the whole operation in a separate department which had no conflicting duties was desirable. The experience of the past year has demonstrated, I think, that we were right.

We have not been able as yet—we may never be able—to isolate in one department all acquisitions operations, from the first interest in a book to the final shove which places it upon a shelf: from the cradle, as unkind critics might say, to the grave. We still depend, and we shall probably always depend, on subject specialists, in whatever department they may work, for purchase recommendations in the various subject fields. We have, however, succeeded in making these subject specialists functionally answerable to the Director of the Acquisitions Department for their acquisitions recommendations, even though they may be answerable to other directors for functions of a different kind. The arrangement presents difficulties to those who love to reduce organization to charts and graphs, but it has the great and counterbalancing advantage that it works. It will continue to work as long as the directors of departments approach it with the

requisite good will—which means that it will certainly continue to work as long as the present directors hold their positions.

It is difficult to know how far the detailed evolution of an organizational change of this kind is worthy of record in an annual report. If “library science” were a science, and if the art and practice of library administration were formalized and fixed, there would be little excuse for burdening readers of this report with an account of the steps by which we arrived at a decision to set up a new department. Since, however, the entire question of library organization is under active and questioning discussion, and since our decisions may serve either as helpful examples or as solemn warnings to those who have similar problems to face, it may be desirable to give a brief historical résumé.

The account should begin with two reports made in the first six months of my tour of duty. One was the report of a staff committee appointed in November 1939, and the other was the report of the so-called Librarian’s Committee of outside librarians, appointed in the spring of 1940. Both committees criticized the Library’s previous acquisitions practices and policies, and both submitted recommendations. Criticisms in the two cases came to a common conclusion, and the recommendations were much alike. It was suggested that a responsible officer of the Library should coordinate the selection of books for acquisition and should approve all purchases; that funds available for purchase should be allocated to the various fields on some reasoned basis; that surveys of the collections should be undertaken by competent scholars in various disciplines; that the Library should develop a gift solicitation program; and, finally, that the Library should coordinate its acquisitions program with the programs of other libraries.

These recommendations were put into partial effect in 1940. The Reference Librarian was assigned the duty of selecting material for acquisition, recommending officers were named from the staff, purchase funds were allotted to the various fields, Fellows and Associate Fellows were set to work surveying specific collections, and in December 1941 a Gift Officer was appointed to conduct a special gift solicitation program. The actual acquisition of materials, however, was still divided among several units. The Accessions Division, which was in the Processing Department, handled materials acquired by purchase, by gift, and by exchange. The Documents Division, which was in the Reference Department, handled documents acquired from other governments and from official sources. The Periodicals Division in the Reference Department handled periodicals and newspapers. The Smithsonian Division in the same department handled materials ac-

quired all over the world by the Smithsonian Institution as part of its international exchange program, and a number of other divisions handled other special types of material.

The weakness of this situation will be apparent to anyone who will think of it in terms of its central administrative control. Accurate statistics, the first condition of sound administration in an undertaking of this kind, were lacking, and were almost impossible to secure so long as responsibility for acquisition was scattered. There was also no central record of serials. And, finally, practices in the handling of materials, in their recording at various stages, and in their final disposition, varied throughout the Library.

These problems were dealt with one by one, as we were able to reach them. A Central Serial Record was set up in August 1941. The accessioning activities of the Documents Division were transferred to the Accessions Division beginning in February 1942. But neither of these reforms touched the heart of the difficulty. As long as the work of acquiring library materials was scattered in a number of different administrative units, it was impossible to direct the entire operation as a single undertaking, and as long as the coordination of acquisitions activities was in the hands of a Reference Librarian whose first obligation was to his reference work, it was impossible to provide the close and continuing oversight which the operation so obviously demanded.

It was a realization of these facts which led to the creation of the Acquisitions Department on June 30, 1943 (General Order 1188). To a considerable extent the new Department had to be improvised out of such materials as the Library offered. It was easy enough to transfer from the Processing Department units such as the Accessions Division, which had been occupied with the work the new Department would now perform. It was not too difficult to break up the Processing Department's Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, transferring its searching units to the new Department and dividing the rest of its fragments between divisions of the Processing Department. To find a director, however, it was necessary to borrow a director's position from an existing department—which meant, inevitably, the liquidation of that department. The department chosen for liquidation was the old Administrative Department, and the method adopted was to transfer the units previously contained in the Administrative Department to the oversight of the Chief Assistant Librarian, whose burdens were thus tremendously increased. The position of Executive Assistant, which had been unfilled for some years, was revived to provide the Chief Assistant

Librarian with administrative assistance in the direction of these various units, and such other adjustments were made as existing personnel permitted. But the inescapable result was to leave both the office of the Chief Assistant Librarian and the new Acquisitions Department undermanned at the top.

The new Department, as finally set up, was composed of an Order Division, an Exchange and Gift Division, and a Serial Record Division. An Assistant Director for Operations was to aid the Director in the conduct of the involved and intricate business operations of the Department, and an Assistant Director for Planning was to aid him in his effort to make the Library's future acquisitions responsive to its probable future needs—a task which demands an extraordinary familiarity with the Library's present holdings, an extraordinary knowledge of materials available for acquisition, and an extraordinary ability to guess what titles government departments, scholars, and the general public will demand of us a generation or a century from now.

Since the labor of planning the development of the collections of the world's largest library is a labor as difficult as it is responsible, the Director was also given the assistance of an Acquisitions Committee made up of representatives of the various points of view from which library materials may be approached. It is the duty of this Committee to advise the Director upon his recommendations to the Librarian with reference to the allocation of book funds to the various fields and disciplines, and with reference to the various fields which, from time to time, should have the Library's principal attention. It is not part of the duty of the Acquisitions Committee to concern itself with particular purchases, though proposed purchases of great importance may be submitted to it for consideration from the point of view of general Library policy and of the competing claims upon available funds.

The Department has also been strengthened by assigning to it the Fellows of the Library. Their services, and the part time services of recommending officers in other departments, combine to give the Acquisitions Department access to the ablest scholarship the Library of Congress has to offer.

The results in operation, thus far, are encouraging. The Library now has, for the first time in its history, precise and meaningful statistics of its acquisitions. Their value to our knowledge of our own affairs will be apparent when the total they record—about three million pieces—is compared with the estimates of "books and pam-

phlets," and the unitemized totals for maps, music and prints, which the Library has been reporting for decades past. Those estimates averaged recently around a quarter of a million and half a million pieces respectively.

Other improvements are to be noted in the Department's acquisitions searching operations, its handling of vouchers and payment of bills, in its relations with its foreign representatives and in its handling of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, which has now been combined with the related operations connected with the acquisition of state publications.

Finally, a step has been taken in the new Department which should give us much better control of the enormous mass of nonpurchased material (85 percent of the total) which flows into the Library in an unending stream. Although a Commission for the Selection of Copyright Deposits has performed the duties indicated by its title for some years, no regular examination of other unsolicited materials received by exchange, gift, etc., had been made prior to the appointment of a Selection Officer in the new Acquisitions Department. It is the duty of the Selection Officer to codify, with the advice of the Acquisitions Committee and the approval of the Director of the Department and the Librarian, policies controlling the selection of such materials, and to review materials for selection and allocation, in accordance with these policies. The tragic death of the first Selection Officer of the Library, Linn R. Blanchard, was a severe blow to the Department and to the Library, but enough has been learned of the potential usefulness of the position to convince us that an able Selection Officer can do much to help us solve one of our most difficult problems.

Reorganization of the Reference Department

The final step in the organization of the Library was the adaptation of the internal structure of the Reference Department to the purposes for which it was created. What we had done in our first attempt to organize the Library on a functional basis was to bundle together in one department all the units of the Library engaged in "reference" work, except for the Law Library. No attempt was made to organize the Department internally upon a functional basis. First things had to come first, and the first and most pressing problem in 1940 and 1941 was the processing problem. The result was that the Reference Department as at first set up was a department in name only. It suffered from the organizational weakness which had pre-

viously affected the entire Library: it was built upon, and centered around, the Reading Rooms, which were themselves a kind of library in microcosm. It was as though the old Library of Congress, as it existed when it occupied two or three rooms in the Capitol, with a staff of 10 or 15 people who performed all its various functions interchangeably, had survived in the Reading Rooms, while divisions and units to specialize in these various functions were added around the periphery in a kind of biological budding. What had to be done, for psychological as well as for administrative reasons, was to liquidate the Reading Rooms and assign the various undifferentiated duties previously performed in that huge division to functional units established for functional ends. Circulation service had to be separated from reference service, and the relation of both to custodial responsibilities worked out in a logical and rational way. Also, a central control of all reference inquiries, whether by letter, by telephone, or by personal call, had to be established, in order to route such inquiries to those best able to deal with them, and to avoid duplication, confusion and delay.

The necessary reorganization involved so large a part of the staff, and affected directly or indirectly so many of the Library's operations, that we decided to do our planning with as many heads as possible. The Director of the Reference Department, David C. Mearns, was asked in the fall of 1943 to prepare, with the assistance of some of his colleagues, a draft plan to be submitted for staff criticism and comment through the Professional Association (now the Professional Forum). Following discussion in the Professional Association in early December 1943, the whole proposal was studied again in detail in the Librarian's Conference, and a General Order (No. 1218) embodying the principles agreed upon, was finally issued on March 25, 1944. The preamble to this General Order states the principles controlling the reorganization of the Department and is, perhaps, worth quoting here:

The reorganization of the Reference Department involving certain changes in the custody of the collections and the organization of the staff, has as its objective the increased usefulness of the Library to its readers. With respect to the custody of the collections the controlling purpose is to preserve and, where necessary, to restore the classic organization of the Library's holdings which was designed to make available, in and through a single classified collection, all material which can be so organized and serviced, separate collections being maintained only when the nature of the material (e. g. manuscripts) or the character of the alphabet

(e. g. Chinese) makes the maintenance of a separate collection unavoidable. With respect to the organization of the staff, the controlling purpose is to reflect in the structure of the Department the functions the Department exists to perform. The desirability of both objectives is evident. Organization which does not express function is inefficient. Uncataloged and unclassified materials, or materials held in numerous special collections, are less serviceable than cataloged and classified materials in a single integrated collection.

As reorganized the Reference Department is administered by the Director (who is responsible to the Librarian for all phases of the Department's work) and three Assistant Directors: an Assistant Director for Circulation Service, an Assistant Director for Public Reference Service, and an Assistant Director for Legislative Reference Service.

Thus, the Circulation Service concentrates its primary attention on operations relating to the custody and issue of books, as distinguished from the reference use of the collections. It is comprised of three divisions: the Stack and Reader Division,¹ the Serials Division, and the Loan Division.

To the Stack and Reader Division has been assigned the custody of the general classified collections, together with the delivery of materials from those collections to readers. The Division maintains, in accordance with standards of custodian care established by the Keeper of the Collections and approved by the Librarian, the physical condition and orderly arrangement of materials in the bookstacks and in the reference collections in the general reading rooms, including the selection of material for binding, rebinding and repair. It issues and delivers materials as requested for use in the general reading rooms, divisional reading rooms, study rooms, and for the official use of members of the staff in divisional offices; it collects and reshelves such materials; and maintains records of materials in its custody and of materials issued and materials returned. It provides study rooms or other special research facilities, in accordance with established policies, and passes upon applications for the privilege of access to the bookstacks.

In addition to the general classified collections, formerly administered by the Reading Rooms Division, there have been transferred

¹ As originally contemplated, an administrative distinction was to have been made between the maintenance of collections in the bookstacks and the issue of materials to readers, but upon investigation it became apparent that these functions are so closely related that their separation would result in ineffective controls because of divided responsibility. These functions, therefore, have been combined.

to the Stack and Reader Division Hispanic materials previously in the custody of the Hispanic Foundation; the proceedings and transactions of learned societies and academies, formerly in the custody of the Smithsonian Division; the literature of geography, previously in the custody of the Division of Maps; aeronautical publications, formerly in the custody of the Aeronautics Division; Slavic language materials, previously in the custody of the Slavic Division.

These transfers reflect the intention "to restore the classic organization of the Library's holdings," for they are based upon the purpose to raise professional standards and methods of curatorship to a higher and more specialized level, and there is a confident expectation that this new division will assure, to the limits that training and modern procedure can assure, the preservation and integration of the collections confided to its care.

The Serials Division has custody of certain groups of materials which require, or for reasons of public convenience are given, reader and reference service prior to their addition to the classified collections. Insofar as their custody is not allocated to one of the special subject or form divisions, the following groups are in its charge: periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, government documents, books in parts, and ephemera of various sorts. As in the case of the Stack and Reader Division, the Serials Division is responsible for the maintenance and service of general collections, but unlike the permanent collections confided to the Stack and Reader Division, the serials collections, with the exception of newspapers (both current and noncurrent) are administered as transients, which, when all parts have been received and collated, will be bound as volumes, cataloged, and added to the classified collections. Consequently, a major function of the Serials Division is the preparation of its materials for binding.

The Loan Division, as its name implies, administers all outside loans (including loans of books, periodicals, maps, music, prints, embossed books, sound recordings, etc.) and, as a result of this centralization of responsibility, is enabled to exercise uniform controls, and establish uniform procedures governing the Library's lending operations. It passes upon applications for the borrowing privilege (in accordance with regulations approved by the Librarian, and in consultation with the chiefs of custodial divisions), maintains records of loans, prescribes conditions of use, recalls overdue materials, administers the Library Station in the Capitol and the book rooms in the Senate and House Office Buildings, and supervises the operations of the Service for the Blind.

The Public Reference Service (as distinguished from the Legislative Reference Service which is organized for the exclusive use of Congress) performs those functions which involve the interpretation of the collections. It is composed of a general division for the reference service of the classified collections and eight special divisions administratively differentiated from one another by reason either of subject, regional and cultural interest, or the form of material.

All divisions in the Public Reference Service possess characteristics which distinguish them from the divisions in the Circulation Service; each provides a reference service to readers in the Library and through correspondence to inquirers outside the Library; each maintains special indexes and reference catalogs; each compiles bibliographies and guides to the collections; and each is presided over by a chief who functions as a recommending officer in the field of knowledge reflected by his specialization.

The division primarily responsible for the reference service of the classified collections is the General Reference and Bibliography Division, which combines the personnel and functions of the former Division of Bibliography with the reference personnel and functions of the vanished Reading Rooms Division.

As now organized, the General Reference and Bibliography Division responds to all reference inquiries, other than inquiries from Congress, whether received in person, by telephone, or by mail, which would not appropriately be handled by one of the special divisions. To this end it provides an advisory and interpretative service for readers in the general reading rooms, compiles lists of references on specific subjects, and maintains an index to important research in progress throughout the Library. Consultants and special projects, formerly administered under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Department, have been assigned to the superintendence of the Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, thus providing a closer relation of temporary or individual activity to the sustained work of the Library.

The special divisions are the Aeronautics Division, the Hispanic Foundation, the Manuscripts Division, the Maps Division, the Music Division, the Orientalia Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, and the Rare Books Division.

Certain of these divisions, in addition to their "reference" functions, administer special collections, which by reason of "the nature of the material or the character of the alphabet," have not been absorbed into the general classified collections. The Manuscripts

Division, for example, continues as curator of manuscripts, transcripts of manuscripts and photographic reproductions of manuscripts. In addition, it catalogs and classifies such material, and services it in a special reading room.¹ The Maps Division, the Division of Orientalia, and the Prints and Photographs Division have identical responsibilities for the types of material with which they are concerned. The Rare Books Division is responsible for the custody and service of those *copies* of books which, because of their importance to the history of ideas, or their contribution to the progress of literature, or their provenience, or their association with great men and great events, or their monetary value as established through the esteem in which they are widely held, or their condition, require special facilities for their preservation and supervised use. The Microfilm Reading Room, during the year in question, was under the general direction of the Acting Chief of the Rare Books Division.

Because of administrative difficulties inherent in a separation on the basis of form, the Division of Music remains the custodian, not only of sheet music and sound recordings, but of the literature of music as well. In addition to its reference service and the operation of the Music Reading Room, it supervises the Recording Laboratory and the Archive of American Folk Song. Among its special assignments are the planning and superintendence of public concerts.

At the same time other divisions, notably the Hispanic Foundation and the Aeronautics Division, which have been released from custodial responsibility, are now free to devote their attention to the increased effectiveness of their reference service.

The Prints and Photographs Division, formerly the Division of Fine Arts, reflects, in the change of its name, the decision to place greater emphasis on the collection and service of those visual documents which are illustrative of American life.

The proposed Slavic Center will be modeled on the successful organization of the Hispanic Foundation. In addition to its reference service, it will foster, in terms of library materials and library service, cultural interchange with Slavic peoples. Unlike the former Slavic Division, its interest will not be limited to materials produced in Cyrillic characters, but will extend to the record of Slavic civilizations without regard to alphabet or form.

The functions of the Legislative Reference Service have not been

² All processing procedures followed by divisions of the Reference Department are subject to the approval and revision of the Director of the Processing Department.

altered as a result of the reorganization of the Department. Both because of the important implications of its research, and because of the unit's size and scope, it was evident that the Legislative Reference Service was not a division in the same sense as were, for example, the Aeronautics Division or the Rare Books Division. In the reorganization of the Department its status as one of the three services of the Department was recognized.

Established for the exclusive use of Senators and Representatives, the Legislative Reference Service undertakes, in terms of the Library's collections, studies relating to proposed or pending legislation or other Congressional business, conducts the Congressional Reading Room, and compiles and publishes indexes to federal and state laws, digests of public general bills, and abstracts of committee hearings. Although the entire Library has a primary obligation to facilitate the work of Members of Congress, the responsibility to Congress of the Legislative Reference Service is perhaps more immediate and certainly more extensive than that of any other single unit of our service.

As a result of the reorganization of the Department, certain divisions have been discontinued as administrative units, their functions having been transferred to other administrative units.

The Reading Rooms Division has been discontinued, its various custodial, loan and reference functions having been transferred (as previously noted) to the Stack and Reader Division, the Loan Division, and the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

The Smithsonian Division has been discontinued, its custodial functions having been transferred to the Stack and Reader Division and its reference functions having been absorbed by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, in which a Consultantship in the History of Science has been established.

The Periodicals Division, the Government Publications Reading Room, the Pamphlets Collection, and the War Agencies Collection have been combined to form the Serials Division.

The Slavic Division has been discontinued. As previously noted, it will be replaced, as soon as the uncataloged and unclassified materials formerly in its custody can be subjected to catalog controls, by a Slavic Center. For the present the Slavic Room provides a reference service under the direction of the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

The Semitic Division has been combined with the Chinese Section, the Japanese Section, the Indic Section, and the provisional Iranian

Section of the Asiatic Division to form the Division of Orientalia, of which the former Semitic Division has become the Hebraic Section.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture has been transferred from the Hispanic Foundation to the Prints and Photographs Division where it has become a section.

The Exhibits Office has been discontinued as a separate administrative unit and has been transferred to the Prints and Photographs Division.

Personnel of the former Reading Rooms Division engaged in reference correspondence and the personnel of the former Division of Bibliography have been combined to form the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The reference service in the general reading rooms, formerly administered by the Reading Rooms Division, has been transferred to the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

The Service for the Blind has been transferred to the Loan Division, where it has become a section.

The Consultant Service, special projects (including the Census Library Project, the Netherlands Studies Unit, and the Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project), and the Local History and Genealogy Section have been attached to the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

The Union Catalog Division has been transferred to the Processing Department, though continuing to perform certain reference functions.

The Books for the Adult Blind Division has been transferred to the administration of the Chief Assistant Librarian. Its book selection function has been transferred to the Assistant Director for Public Reference Service.

The Photoduplication Service has been transferred to the administration of the Chief Assistant Librarian. Its reference functions have been transferred to the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

For the present, the custodial, reader, and reference functions of the Assistant in Charge of Motion Pictures are administered under the general direction of the Assistant Director for Public Reference Service.

The results of reorganization may be summarized as follows: The 24 administrative units which formerly reported directly to the Director of the Department have been reduced to 14 reporting to the Director through three Assistant Directors; six units have been discontinued through their fusion with other units; three new units have

been created; three divisions formerly in the Reference Department have been transferred to other departments; two divisions have been completely, and four other divisions have been partially, relieved of custodial responsibilities; opportunities for improvement in scholarly work have been provided; the service to readers has been facilitated; the transaction of departmental business has been expedited; the classic organization of the general classified collections has been restored; and the entire staff has accepted change in that spirit of generous and intelligent cooperation which is one of the abiding pleasures of association with the Library of Congress.

Other Organizational Changes

A few other organizational matters call for notice here. Two decisions were made during the year affecting the office of the Director of the Processing Department. The position of Administrative Assistant to the Director was abolished, the position of Assistant Director of the Department being created in its place, and the position of Technical Assistant to the Director was set up to provide an officer responsible for experimental study of the technical problems of the processing of books. Seymour Lubetzky was appointed to this latter position in January 1944, and John Cronin to the former position in October 1944.

Another change in the Processing Department involved the Cooperative Cataloging Section. For a temporary period, the Acting Head of the Cooperative Cataloging Section will serve as Administrative Assistant in Charge of Cooperative Cataloging in the office of the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. The object of this experimental change is better control of the cooperative cataloging work.

An interdepartmental staff Processing Committee was created in July 1943 for the purpose of developing processing policies and coordinating the procedures and services of the Processing Department with those of the Acquisitions and Reference Departments and the Law Library. The Committee consists of the Director of the Processing Department (chairman), the Directors of the Reference and Acquisitions Departments, the Law Librarian, and the Assistant Director for Public Reference Service, *ex officio*. The Technical Assistant to the Director of the Processing Department serves as secretary of the Committee. The Chiefs of the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions attend all meetings of the Committee.

On April 1, 1944, a Chair of Latin American Studies was established in the Library to aid in the further development of the services and collections of the Library in this field. Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, was appointed first incumbent of this Chair.

A few changes were made in the organization of the Law Library, most of them affecting the organization of the American Law Section, the Latin American Law Section, the British Law Section, and the Foreign Law Section. By making the reference desk in the Anglo-American Reading Room the general reference center for the Law Library, with an assistant in charge, two professional assistants, a charge clerk, and a part time deck attendant, it was possible to relieve the Chief of the American Law Section of his general reference duties, allowing him to devote himself specifically to the problems of his Section. By providing an assistant shared half time by the British Law Section and the American Law Section, the British Law Section was put on a par with other special reference sections of the Law Library. By transferring to the Latin American Law Section the bilingual secretary to the Law Librarian, that Section, now professionally staffed by a chief and a full time reference assistant, was put upon a stronger footing. The Foreign Law Section now consists of a chief, a research assistant specializing in the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese collections, and a secretarial assistant. The former section in Jurisprudence, Philosophy of Law and General Law was abolished, its duties being combined with those of the Section on International Law, the chief of which is also specially charged with the service of the Bulgarian law collection.

Another important organizational change in the Library was the transfer of the Keeper of the Collections, in July 1943, from the headquarters of the Reference Department to the office of the Chief Assistant Librarian.

I close this part of my report with the announcement, as pleasant as it is belated—and it is very late indeed—that the Library manuals have at last been completed. They were not completed within the fiscal year under report, but they have been completed notwithstanding. On October 1, 1944, final draft manuals for every section, division, and department in the Library were placed upon my desk. The manuals have now been issued in preliminary form for criticism and comment by those who will attempt to work under them. They will be published for wider distribution, including distribution to other libraries and groups interested in library activities, within the next few months.

II. PERSONNEL

The Library continues to feel the effects of the restricted labor market produced by the war. Applicants are few and qualified applicants fewer still. In the lower salaried positions replacements are frequently inferior to previous incumbents and the service as a whole has undoubtedly suffered. Total turn-over, though less in the past year than in fiscal 1943, was heavy. Separations from the Library's service numbered 753, and 1,652 appointments were made. Of those appointments, 779 were from outside the Library, 318 were from within the Library by promotion, and 555 were transfers of Library employees from one position to another of equal grade. Thus, taking the classified positions in the aggregate, there was a turn-over of approximately 115 percent, as against a turn-over of approximately 150 percent for the previous year.

These statistics reflect in part a general situation familiar to all employers. They reflect also a particular situation peculiar to the Library of Congress. The Library, as I have had frequent occasion to remark, has suffered for years from a classification level inferior to that of executive agencies generally. I am happy to report that this disadvantage, though it handicapped us during the fiscal year under report, has now been largely removed by a reclassification suggested four years ago by the Appropriations Committee and completed in the fall of 1944 as the result of unusual and deeply appreciated efforts by the Civil Service Commission.

In 1943 the Commission agreed that directors of departments not yet surveyed (Processing and later Acquisitions) might conduct self-surveys in cooperation with the Commission's staff, the results of which would be submitted to the Commission for review. By the end of the calendar year 1943, the self-survey of the Processing Department was complete. Reports on the Acquisitions Department were submitted to the Commission in the middle of February. Both surveys received prompt attention from the Commission, as did a survey completed some months later on the Library's top administrative positions, with the result that all Library positions submitted for reclassification had been reviewed and allocated by the Civil Service Commission on September 4, 1944. Inasmuch as positions in the Copyright Office had been reclassified in 1938, they were not included in this survey. Steps are being taken, however, to redescribe certain positions for reallocation where changes in duties call for such action.

The results have justified our contention that the Library was under-classified. Of the 1,224 positions surveyed and allocated from

May 1941 to September 1944, 600 were increased in grade and salary, 8 were decreased, and 616 (largely in the custodial service) remained unchanged. The total salary increase was approximately \$226,000, and the average increase per position *based on the total number of positions surveyed* was \$184.96. The average money increase per position *based on the number of positions increased* was \$377.32. Before the survey the Library had two positions with salaries at \$6,500 and no classified positions above that level. After the survey there were 15 Library positions at \$6,500 and above. A tabulation of the number of positions at the various salary levels before and after the survey (excluding guards, messengers, laborers, charwomen, and other custodial positions) follows:

Beginning salary	Number of positions	
	Before survey	After survey
\$8, 000-----	0	5
6, 500-----	2	10
5, 600-----	4	7
4, 600-----	28	17
3, 800-----	14	36
3, 500-----	1	1
3, 200-----	40	72
2, 600-----	82	122
2, 300-----	8	13
2, 000-----	116	150
1, 800-----	116	103
1, 620-----	145	106
1, 440-----	151	95
1, 320-----	28	18
1, 260-----	36	16

It is gratifying to realize that individual members of the staff, long undercompensated for their services to the Government, are now receiving adequate financial recognition. It is equally gratifying to realize that the Library of Congress pay scales will now enable the Library to recruit and hold professional personnel of the high qualifications and ability which the Library's work requires.

In addition to accomplishing the principal objective of raising the salary levels of Library employees, the reclassification has served important administrative purposes. The detailed investigations of the various positions required by the survey have been of great value in

planning, clarifying and improving organization. They produced in many cases a desirable simplification of procedures, clarification of functions, and determination of specific responsibilities.

It will be the duty of the Personnel Office hereafter to see that classifications are kept current and that job sheets reflect present, rather than historic, situations. This duty and others recently undertaken should give the Personnel Office a control of the general personnel situation in the Library it has not previously had.

The Personnel Office now has an Employee Relations Officer, charged with responsibility in matters ranging from induction interviews to employee health and welfare. The health services of the Office were further improved during the year by the appointment of an assistant nurse and her assignment to full time duty in a newly prepared room in the Main Building. In connection with the program to reduce tuberculosis, an arrangement was made in January 1944 with the United States Public Health Service to give chest X-ray examinations to members of the Library staff. Schedules for each unit were arranged by the Director of Personnel, and approximately 850 members of the staff were examined in the First Aid Room in the Annex.

Some progress has also been made in recruitment. A Qualifications Analyst has been appointed with responsibility for analyzing qualifications of Library employees, establishing qualification standards for the various Library positions to be used as the basis for appointment, promotion, and transfer of employees, and maintaining lists of applicants qualified for appointment. Much remains to be done before the Personnel Office can provide Library officers with the highly qualified applicants for the Library's service they shall continue to expect of it, but a beginning has at least been made.

Beginnings have also been made in the in-service training of members of the staff. Appropriately enough the first work done was with the Library's supervisors. In April 1944, three Library employees who had taken the Training Institute Course in Supervision Improvement at the Civil Service Commission started a series of training conferences for supervisors in Job Methods Training. The purpose of the course is to induce supervisors to find ways of improving operations by a systematic analysis of what is actually done in any job and a subsequent search for a better way to do it. In the three final months of the fiscal year, five of these training sessions were held, reaching 50 supervisors selected from most of the Library's divisions. The training program will be expanded in the current fiscal year.

Further progress has been made in the field of employee relations.

The grievance machinery established under General Order 1177 has continued to demonstrate its value. Two cases on appeals from efficiency ratings were heard during the course of the year (as compared with 16 appeals in the previous year), both utilizing the procedures provided by General Order 1177. No appeals were taken to the Civil Service Commission. When, at the expiration of its first year in operation, the General Order was reviewed by representative staff bodies for their comment and criticism, only a few minor changes were proposed. The Library is justifiably proud of this product of cooperation between administration and staff.

The new Employee Relations Officer has worked effectively in this field as well as in the field of health and welfare. One of his responsibilities has been that of interviewing employees who are separating from the Library's service. In such "exit interviews" an attempt has been made to ascertain the employee's reason for resigning. In several instances it has been possible to retain employees with good records by a change in duties or working conditions. The Employee Relations Officer has also endeavored to secure information from these interviews concerning undesirable situations such as poor relations between employees and supervisors, unsatisfactory working conditions, discrimination in promotional policies, etc. The Personnel Office is thus committed to a positive approach to employee relations and to the prevention as well as the cure of grievances.

This year's Efficiency Rating Committee undertook to follow up the gains made by last year's Committee in the direction of fairer rating procedures. Special emphasis was placed on the significance of adjective ratings, in view of the fact that 1943-44 ratings will have unusual significance if numbers of military personnel return to the government service prior to another rating period. Administrative insistence on the underlining of the element pertaining to supervisory promotion of morale elicited considerable comment, inasmuch as the underlining reduced the adjective rating many supervisors would otherwise have received. Owing to the generally expressed dissatisfaction with the present rating system, the Committee will attempt to devise and experiment with a new type of rating during 1944-45.

Reference was made in last year's report to the Library of Congress Professional Association. This tentative organization was formally established in the spring of 1944 as the Professional Forum. All professional members of the staff as well as those in higher sub-professional and administrative positions participate. The objec-

tives are twofold: (1) to provide opportunity for administrative officers and other professional workers to report to the staff on the Library's professional activities, and (2) to carry on a continuing discussion of the methods of "control" of Library materials. The general direction of the Forum is in the hands of a Board of Managers chosen for their familiarity with the many and varied aspects of professional work in the Library. Subjects of interest to librarians in general and to the Library of Congress in particular have been discussed by qualified members of the staff. During the last year the topics under discussion included: The Objectives and Mechanics of Selection, The Objectives and Mechanics of Acquisition, Foreign Acquisitions in Wartime, Order Procedure, and Exchange and Gift Procedure. I have acted as chairman of the meetings.

The Staff Advisory Committee added an impressive list of accomplishments to its record during the year. The Committee is an advisory group set up to provide a mechanism for ascertaining and communicating general employee opinion as to (1) the improvement of the Library services, and (2) personnel problems and working conditions. The opening of an improved temporary lunchroom on the first floor of the Annex was largely advanced by the activities of this Committee. The Committee has concerned itself with such diverse matters as the revision of Library leave regulations, nursery facilities for the children of working mothers, and the cataloging of microfilms. A Committee recommendation that women be hired as elevator operators has been carried out with encouraging results.

The Library participated actively and effectively in the various War Loan Drives as well as the Community War Fund Campaign and the Red Cross appeal. Members of the staff take pride in the Library's success in meeting and exceeding its quota in every case, a result for which Ernest S. Griffith and Kenneth N. Ryan deserve especial recognition. In the Third War Loan Drive the Library exceeded its quota by 15.9 percent. In the Community War Fund Campaign, which followed soon after the Third War Loan Drive in October, the Library stood in second place among all government agencies with 100 or more employees. The amount raised was \$13,059.25, which was 126.2 percent of the quota assigned. The Library's cash quota in the Fourth War Loan Drive was \$53,326.32. Cash sales were \$66,955.99, or 126 percent of the quota. The Library was the first agency of any size to "go over" in the Red Cross Drive, its final standing being 110 percent. The Library of its own accord put on a special drive to increase pay roll deductions for War Savings Bonds and was equally

successful in this effort. The results of the Fifth War Loan Drive exceeded even those of previous drives. Library employees oversubscribed their quota by more than \$38,000, purchasing War Bonds totaling \$98,363.27 in value, or 163 percent of the quota.

The staff of the Library is to be commended for the excellent spirit sustained throughout the year. Lengthened hours and increasing pressures have made it extremely difficult to adjust conflicts between public duty and private responsibility, and yet, almost without exception, domestic convenience has been cheerfully sacrificed to the requirements of the service. Conscientious, capable, perceptive, supported by a sense of the importance of their work and of the unique contribution they individually can make, the members of the staff of the Library of Congress have not only adapted themselves to the conditions of wartime employment, but have demonstrated again and again that the public service is what the public's servants make it and that, in the hands of devoted men and women, it can become a great and honorable calling.

It is not possible to name in this report each individual whose work deserves particular recognition. A few must stand as representatives of all. Alvin W. Kremer, the Keeper of the Collections, accomplished, during the months following the close of the year, the almost incredible achievement of returning to the Library, without loss or injury of any kind, the 4,789 cases containing the Library's most valued materials which he had transported to places of safety with equal skill, foresight and success two and one-half years before. The Keeper cheerfully assumed a weight of immediate responsibility such as few men have borne in the history of this Library, and performed the duties which that responsibility imposed upon him in a manner quite beyond praise. A similar responsibility was carried with equal competence and skill by Verner W. Clapp, now Director of the Acquisitions Department, who made arrangements for the transfer to Fort Knox of the Constitution, the Declaration, the Magna Carta and other manuscripts of the highest value and accompanied, with Secret Service guard, all movements of these documents, being responsible as well for their protection, in storage, from humidity and other atmospheric risks.

Eldon R. James, Law Librarian of Congress, has earned the gratitude not only of the Library of Congress, but of members of his profession throughout the United States, for the patriotism and generosity of spirit which led him to assume the onerous duties of the direction of the Law Library of Congress after his retirement as

Librarian of the Harvard Law School. Dr. James had already given many years of devoted and distinguished service to learning and the law. His willingness to extend the period of his public service, and the manner in which he has directed the affairs of the Law Library, entitle him to the gratitude of the Library of Congress. During his first year with us Dr. James completed two important measures of reorganization in the Law Library. One of these was the clarification of the duties of all members of the staff and to some extent the reorganization of the staff in connection with the Civil Service Commission reclassification survey. The second was the reshelving of the collections of the Law Library and the improvement of the service of materials to readers in terms of the greatly increased space recently made available for the collections and the accommodation of readers.

Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, accepted at the time of the organization of the Reference Department, the additional duties of Acting Assistant Director for Public Reference Service in that Department and the duties of Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography and Publications. He brought to his work as Assistant Director an imaginative and creative enthusiasm which has been of inestimable value to the new organization of the Reference Department during its formative stage, and he introduced into the publications and bibliographical program of the Library an affirmative and productive spirit previously lacking, while establishing at the same time procedures and controls which have increased immeasurably the efficiency of this aspect of the Library's work.

Alva B. Walker, as Acting Secretary of the Library, was largely responsible for the successful amalgamation of her Office with the Mail and Delivery Service to form a new secretarial office charged with general oversight of the handling of Library mail and deliveries, incoming and outgoing, as well as oversight of the Library's central filing system. Short-handed, and with a largely inexperienced staff, she set up the central mail opening unit, which is the nerve center of the new control. She and her willing and devoted assistants worked long overtime hours developing the necessary new procedures and putting them into effect.

John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer of the Library, made imaginative and inventive use of his electric tabulating and accounting equipment during the year, developing new procedures and records, which have expedited the Library's accounting and statistical work and increased its efficiency.

The Chief Assistant Librarian and the directors of departments

have accepted, in the Librarian's Conference and in the work of their own units, an increasing responsibility for the formulation and integration of over-all Library policies, which is extremely gratifying. The departmental insularity (previously a divisional insularity) which, five years ago, threatened the unity, and therefore the efficiency, of the Library of Congress as a whole, has decreased markedly during the last two years, and particularly during the year under report. Directors of departments, and, through directors, division chiefs, apparently feel an increasing responsibility for the good name and effective service of the entire Library which promises well for the future of the institution.

John W. Cronin, now Assistant Director of the Processing Department, carried the double duties of the position of Acting Assistant Director of the Department and Chief of the Card Division for a considerable period during the first half of the fiscal year and, on occasion, thereafter. Mr. Cronin's willingness to accept the out-of-hour, overtime obligations imposed by his dual responsibilities was characteristic of many of his colleagues. Also additional burdens of work were carried willingly and efficiently, to the great advantage of the Library and the public service, by Edgar F. Rogers, Executive Assistant to the Chief Assistant Librarian, who assumed, toward the end of the year, the added duties of Acting Director of the Division of Books for the Adult Blind; by Milton M. Plumb, Jr., Information Officer, who, in addition to the increasing burden of the duties of his own office, served as Acting Publications Officer in the last three months of the year; by Donald G. Patterson, who assumed the duties of Acting Assistant Director for the Circulation Service, in addition to his duties as Chief of the Stack and Reader Division; by Alphonso Williamson, Assistant Supply Officer, who assumed and performed with marked success the full duties of the administration of the Supply Office during the long absence, through illness, of his Chief, George W. Morgan. Mr. Williamson's performance is all the more admirable because Mr. Morgan, during his long years in the Supply Office, had set standards of performance difficult to equal and almost impossible to surpass.

Two employees of the Library, Lena Stewart and Faustine Dennis, may represent the many employees of the Library who have performed their own duties in a particularly noteworthy manner. Miss Stewart, as Classification Officer, played an important part in collecting the data and preparing the information required by the Civil Service Commission in its reclassification of Library positions. Miss Dennis

exhibited an initiative and competence as Curator of the Microfilm Reading Room which was reflected in the large increase (81 percent) in the number of microfilm readers during the year.

Certain units of the Library deserve particular commendation as units. For example, the Proof, Card Preparation, and Filing Sections, and the Labeling Unit in the Processing Department are to be commended for reducing to a normal flow the large accumulation of unfinished work on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year.

In the Reference Department recognition must be given to the Bibliography and Correspondence Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division and the Census Library Project for their bibliographical compilations, the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division for its service to war agencies, and the Exhibits Section of the Division of Prints and Photographs for its imaginative presentation of material from the Library's collections.

In spite of the handicaps imposed by reorganization, and by the increasing pressure of new materials brought in as the result of the war, the units of the Acquisitions Department made noteworthy progress during the year in controlling the materials within their responsibility and in bringing up the arrears into which the work had been falling. The Serial Record handled a million pieces during the year, and for the first time assembled, counted, and actually reduced the unaccessioned receipts of serials. The Exchange Section, with a staff of but eight persons, handled 1,100,000 incoming pieces and over 91,000 outgoing items. The Order Division, through an energetic reorganization of its procedures instituted by its new Assistant Chief, Alton H. Keller, was able to cut down its backlog of unpaid invoices, which had troubled us for the last four years, to the normal and almost irreducible minimum.

The Library's Consultant in Poetry in English during the past year was Allen Tate, eminent American poet and critic. Mr. Tate entered upon his work with enthusiasm and undertook immediately a survey of our collections in American and English poetry. He had the valuable assistance of Frances Cheney, previously the Reference Librarian at Vanderbilt University, and, as a result, he was able to compile a number of want-lists which have already been used for the strengthening of our collections in the fields of his particular interest. In addition to his general activities in the field of American literature, Mr. Tate was given the specific responsibility of launching *The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The task of preparing copy from the raw material coming into the Library and from the pens

of officers of the Library burdened by administrative responsibilities was a difficult one, but Mr. Tate met it with a success which was possible only to an accomplished editor. The first four issues of the *Journal* are a tribute to Mr. Tate's intelligent devotion. At the completion of his year Mr. Tate left the Library to edit *The Sewanee Review*.

Robert Penn Warren, who has earned distinction as a man of letters in verse, biography, and the novel, has succeeded Mr. Tate as Consultant in Poetry in English. He has assumed also editorial responsibility for the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Mr. Warren is a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, from which institution he comes to the Library on leave of absence.

Continued in our group of distinguished Consultants and Fellows are: Dr. Hu Shih, Honorary Consultant in Chinese Letters; Alexis St.-Léger Léger, Consultant in French Literature; Thomas Mann, Consultant in Germanic Literature; Lawrence C. Wroth, Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books; and Harold D. Lasswell, who became Consultant in Wartime Communications September 1, 1943.

In addition the Library has had, during the past year, the assistance of other outstanding scholars and specialists. Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., on leave of absence as president of Robert College in Istanbul, was a Resident Fellow of the Library in Near Eastern Studies for the period September 15 to November 16, 1943. During this time he examined the collections and checked the bibliographies in the fields of Levantine and Islamic literature. Although Dr. Wright was taken from us by the War Department before his appointment was up, he has continued to direct his survey of our collections and has prepared a most instructive report regarding it.

Edward Mead Earle, of the faculty of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study, was appointed Fellow of the Library of Congress in Military Science for the past year. Dr. Earle has made valuable suggestions for the acquisition of source materials, especially relating to the First World War.

On April 15, 1944, John Kozák, from 1921 to 1939 professor of philosophy and sociology in the Charles IV Czech University in Prague, was appointed for a limited period Resident Fellow of the Library in Czechoslovakian Studies. Dr. Kozák surveyed the Library's collections of material published in Czechoslovakia or relating to that country and prepared an annotated want-list which has already been put to use. At the same time Trude Sladek, a member of the staff of the Legislative Reference Service, was appointed as Associate Fellow of the Library in Czechoslovakian Studies; she has

prepared a number of additional want-lists which will strengthen very considerably our holdings in this field.

Sidney Kramer, who served as Consultant in American Publishing History for the period March 1 through September 29, 1944, presented a survey relating to the history of publishing in the United States and making many recommendations for the strengthening of the Library's collections in this field.

As Resident Fellow in Regional American Literature for several months, Katherine Anne Porter, one of the most distinguished of living American writers, surveyed the Library's collections of materials dealing with all aspects of the migrations into Kentucky, Tennessee, and other parts of the early southwest, in the years from 1769 to 1820 and submitted recommendations for the acquisition of materials found lacking.

Robert Swanton Platt, professor of geography at the University of Chicago, was appointed on April 28, 1944, as Consultant in Cartography, in which capacity and until October 1, 1944, he served as Acting Chief of the Division of Maps. In October he became Chief of the Division for the year in which Colonel Martin will serve the Office of Strategic Services.

The travel grant program of the State Department made it possible for the Library to have the services of two Latin American specialists for a brief period: Christovam Leite de Castro, executive director of the National Council of Geography of the Government of Brazil, served as Consultant in Brazilian Geography for a period of two months, and Fermín Peraza y Sarausa, director of the Municipal Library of Havana, Cuba, assisted the Library for a period of four months as Consultant in Cuban Bibliography.

In addition to the Fellows and Consultants who were actually members of our staff during the year, we were fortunate in having available for assistance and advice in their respective fields a number of specialists on the staffs of other federal agencies, notably the Office of Strategic Services and the National Gallery of Art. A list of the scholars who made their services available to us for advice and counsel is printed at the beginning of this volume. To all of them the Library owes its gratitude. While space does not permit a separate discussion of the activities of each, no account, however short, should omit the mention of the want-lists prepared for our use by Dr. Falnes and Dr. Megaro of the Office of Strategic Services, Fellows respectively on Contemporary Scandinavia and Contemporary Italy. Nor should there be omitted here a mention of the useful want-lists of maps and

other geographic material drawn up for us by Floyd E. Masten, librarian of the Army Map Service and Fellow of the Library on the Map Collection.

Mr. Tate proposed and was largely instrumental in establishing a group of Fellows whose activities may eventually have a profound effect upon the collections of the Library—the Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters. The members of this group, which met for the first time on May 26–27, are: Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle), Katherine Anne Porter, Willard Thorp, Mark Van Doren, Van Wyck Brooks, Paul Green, Allen Tate, and Carl Sandburg.

Stephan G. Kuttner, professor of the history of canon law at the Catholic University of America, Washington, has accepted an appointment as Honorary Consultant in History of Canon Law. In this post Dr. Kuttner examines the Library's collection of books on canon law and advises the Law Librarian on its development, as well as answering advanced reference questions in this field.

The work of John Peale Bishop as Resident Fellow in Comparative Literature was interrupted by ill health, resulting in his death on April 4, 1944. Mr. Bishop's death is a loss to the Library of Congress and to American letters. His publications included four volumes of poetry: *Now With His Love*, *Green Fruit*, *Minute Particulars*, and *Selected Poems*; a volume of long stories, *Many Thousands Gone*; a novel, *Act of Darkness*, and his last publication, *American Harvest* (1942), an anthology of contemporary American literature edited jointly with Allen Tate.

I have the sad duty of reporting the death of a number of other members or former members of the staff of the Library of Congress. The Library's losses by war have been heavy. On July 23, 1944, Arthur M. Andersen, Second Lieutenant, United States Army Air Forces, was killed in the Marshall Islands. At the time of Mr. Andersen's induction, April 17, 1942, he was a member of the staff of the Hispanic Foundation. He joined the Library staff September 8, 1938.

James A. Granier, First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, was killed in action at Tinian July 22, 1944. Mr. Granier was employed in the Hispanic Foundation from October 16, 1939, until his enlistment in the Marine Corps, August 30, 1942.

On March 4, 1944, Charles Warren Van Scoyoc, Jr., Second Lieutenant, United States Army, was killed in action at Anzio, Italy. Mr. Van Scoyoc served in the former Social Sciences Reference Room from February 20, 1941, until his induction on August 6, 1941.

William D. Giles, Private, United States Army, was killed in foreign service on September 2, 1944. The exact place of his death is not yet known. Mr. Giles was employed on the labor force from September 11, 1942, until he entered the service on October 16, 1943.

Alexander T. Chavez, Staff Sergeant, United States Army, missing since October 20, 1943, was declared by the War Department, on October 21, 1944, as having been killed in action. Sergeant Chavez, a member of the staff of the Copyright Office before he entered the service in December 1941, was a member of the 320th Bomber Group, 443d Squadron, on duty in North Africa.

Clement Lincoln Bouvé, Register of Copyrights, who retired January 1 as the result of a long illness, died January 14, 1944. As Register of Copyrights since August 1, 1936, Colonel Bouvé was responsible for marked improvements in the organization and administration of the Copyright Office, and did much to bring to the attention of the Congress and the courts the need for clarification of certain provisions in the Copyright Act.

Anne Laura Baden, Acting Chief of the Bibliography Division, died on January 10, 1944. A veteran of 33 years' experience in the Library, Miss Baden had devoted her particular attention to the record of scientific publications.

With the sudden death of Linn R. Blanchard on September 12, 1944, the Acquisitions Department lost a valued member of its staff. Mr. Blanchard had been an officer of the Library of Congress since November 1927, when he was appointed Chief of the Accessions Division. In June 1940 he was made Consultant in the Arrangement and Use of the Public Catalog, and on July 31 of this year he was appointed Selection Officer and made a member of the Committee on Acquisitions.

William H. Bennett, of the Disbursing Office, died June 15, 1944. His service in the Library covered the entire period from August 1919, except for a brief break in 1923-24. Prior to his transfer to the Disbursing Office, Mr. Bennett was a member of the Library guard force.

The Library lost a great friend in the death of Carl Engel, Honorary Consultant in Musicology in the Library of Congress and formerly Chief of the Music Division. As Chief of the Music Division from 1922 to 1934 he followed an aggressive policy in increasing the Library's holdings, and his energy contributed much to making the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation a world-wide force in modern music. In 1934 he left the active service of the Library of

Congress to head the music publishing firm of G. Schirmer, Inc., in New York City.

Herbert Friedenwald, Director of the then Manuscripts Department from September 14, 1897 to September 15, 1900, died in Washington, D. C., on April 28, 1944. Dr. Friedenwald, founder of the American Jewish Historical Society and the Friedenwald Foundation for the Promotion of Higher Learning, was the author of many historical works and several plays. His literary works include *The Continental Congress*, *Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress*, a paper on *The Historical Manuscripts in the Library of Congress*, and a number of plays, including *Preparedness*, *The Embrace*, and *The Showdown*.

Joseph Bazata, a member of the guard force from 1897 to 1925 and of the staff of the Reading Rooms from 1925 until his retirement on March 31, 1937, died on November 8, 1943.

J. C. M. Hanson, Chief of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress from 1897 to 1910, died at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on November 9, 1943. Dr. Hanson resigned from the Library staff in 1910 to become associate director of the library of the University of Chicago. In 1927 he assisted in the reorganization of the Vatican Library. In 1928 he became professor of library science at the University of Chicago. He returned to the Library of Congress in 1931 as Consultant in Cataloging and served in this capacity for several years. At the time of his death he was professor emeritus of library science at the University of Chicago.

To the retirements recorded in my last report, which included that of Florence S. Hellman on December 31, 1943, after 45 years of service in bibliographical work in the Library, and that of Israel Schapiro, who retired at the end of February 1944 after serving more than 30 years as Chief of the Semitic Division, the following must be added:

Louise G. Caton retired on November 30, 1943, after 37 years of loyal and efficient service, first as an assistant in the Division of Bibliography, later as an assistant in the Secretary's Office, and, since May 16, 1937, as Secretary of the Library.

The Secretary's Office lost also, through retirement on April 1, 1944, Sadie T. France, Assistant in Charge of Collections, and on September 30, 1943, John Crusor, who had served the Library for 40 consecutive years.

Samuel M. Croft, Chief of the former Mail and Delivery Service, retired on May 15. At the time of his retirement, and for several years

previously, he had been the employee longest in the service of the Library, having been appointed to the staff on March 9, 1891.

Through retirement the Card Division lost the following members of its staff: Mary E. Owen (May 1), Bert C. Smith (May 1), and Ella S. Guilfoyle (June 1).

Lucien H. Herndon retired from the Reading Rooms on April 1, 1944, after 41 years of service. For the past 20 years he had been in charge of one of the reference units at the Central Desk, where his sympathetic attention to the needs of readers made a conspicuous contribution to the quality of our service. Also retiring from the Reading Rooms were Grace Jones, an assistant at the Charging Desk, who left the service on February 1, 1944, and Frank B. Hayes, well known as the guard on duty at the door of the Main Reading Room for many years, who retired December 1, 1943.

The Copyright Office lost Frances E. Nolte, Examining Clerk, who retired April 30, 1944 (deceased October 15, 1944), and Maud C. Brady, who retired November 15, 1943.

Annie L. Shiley, Head of the Cooperative Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, retired January 1, 1944, after 19 years of service distinguished by thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of cataloging.

Other members of the staff who retired during the year were William J. Bradhurst, Library Buildings and Grounds (November 1, 1943), and Cora L. Kendrick, Head Laundress, who retired June 1, 1944.

On April 15, 1944, Robert A. Voorus resigned after service as a member of the Library staff for more than 20 years, serving successively as Assistant Chief Clerk, Assistant Executive Assistant, Chief Clerk, and for the past four years as Director of the Division of Books for the Adult Blind.

John H. Moriarty resigned July 15, 1944, to become librarian of Purdue University. Mr. Moriarty was Chief of the Accessions Division from September 2, 1941 to June 30, 1943, and Assistant Director for Operations of the Acquisitions Department from July 1, 1943.

Other resignations include that of Claudia M. Edgerly, chief assistant in the Division of Books for the Adult Blind, who resigned on July 21, 1944, after 13 years of service; Myron Bement Smith, Chief of the Iranian Section, Orientalia Division, who left the service of the Library on September 23, 1944; and Joseph Auslander, Gift Officer, and Mrs. Auslander, who resigned at the end of March 1944.

Among notable appointments to the Library staff are the following: Elsie Rackstraw, former librarian of the Federal Reserve System, who was appointed Chief of the Loan Division in the Reference Department on July 10, 1944;

Mortimer Taube, formerly chief of accessions at Duke University Library, who joined the staff of the former Division of Bibliography last January, was appointed Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division on August 1, and serves as secretary of the Committee on Bibliography and Publications;

Joseph P. Blickensderfer, professor of English and dean of University College, University of Oklahoma, who joined the Library staff on September 1, 1944 as Editor of the *United States Quarterly Book List*, to be published by the Library of Congress as an Interdepartmental Committee project for the current fiscal year;

Richard C. DeWolf, who, as Assistant Register, acted for Colonel Bouvé during his illness, and was appointed Acting Register of Copyrights from January 1, 1944;

Byron F. Lindsley, who became Director of Personnel on April 1, 1944, having served previously as Special Personnel Assistant to the Division of Special Information, as Assistant Director of Personnel and, from July 5, 1943 to April 1, 1944, as Acting Director of Personnel;

Alice Lee Parker, who was named Acting Chief of the Division of Prints and Photographs on March 1, 1944;

John W. Cronin, who was appointed Assistant Director of the Processing Department on October 1, 1944, having been Acting Chief and Chief of the Card Division;

James A. Severn, Jr., who became Disbursing Officer of the Library on March 25, 1944, the date on which William W. Rossiter, former Disbursing Officer, left the Library to enter the United States Army;

Seymour Lubetzky, who, having served in the Library from February 24, through June 30, 1943, joined the staff again on August 2, 1943, and was appointed Technical Assistant to the Director of the Processing Department on January 1, 1944, serving also as secretary of the Processing Committee.

III. FINANCE

A gross total of \$4,960,706 was available to the Library of Congress for obligation during fiscal year 1944. Of this sum \$4,464,269 was appropriated by Congress, \$102,188 was transferred from appropriations made to other government agencies, \$167,428 was supplied by private gifts or grants of one kind or another, and \$226,821 was carried forward as the unexpended balance from the prior fiscal year still available for obligation during fiscal year 1944. Obligations incurred during the year amounted to \$4,535,603, leaving an unobligated balance at the close of the fiscal year of \$425,103. Of this unobligated balance, \$252,531 remained available for obligation during fiscal year 1945, and \$172,572 lapsed for obligation purposes.

Gifts for immediate expenditure received during the year included \$12,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for expenses of organizing and developing collections of Slavic materials in the Library of Congress and elsewhere in the United States (available for two years); from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge towards expenses of concerts of the Coolidge Foundation, \$7,200; from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall towards the expenses of concerts of the Whittall Foundation and for the purchase of Paganini and other materials, \$5,150; and other miscellaneous gifts amounting to \$1,100.

An additional endowment fund was received by the Trust Fund Board of the Library of Congress during the year, the bequest of Dayton C. Miller. From this bequest, \$11,515.87 was deposited in the Permanent Loan Account of the United States Treasury, and \$6,450 was added to the Library of Congress Investment Account. The proceeds of the fund are to be used for maintenance and increase of the "Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes." This collection, bequeathed to the Library of Congress under the will of Dayton C. Miller, late professor in the Case School of Applied Science, was reported in my Annual Report for fiscal year 1941.

Of the \$167,428 supplied last year from private gifts or grants, \$79,523 was in the form of income from the Library's investments. The Permanent Loan Account in the Treasury amounted, at the end of the year, to \$1,297,286.31, an increase over the previous year of \$24,123.42. The income for the year was \$51,586.71 as compared with \$49,659.39 for the previous year. The Investment Account at the end of the year was valued at \$432,907.56, the income for the year being ¹\$27,936.57. The total of the Library's holdings, through the Trust Fund Board,

¹ Includes \$7,562.89 from the Huntington Fund, the principal of which is not held by the Trust Fund Board.

was thus \$1,730,193.87 and the total income from this source, \$79,523.28.

Of the \$102,188 transferred to the Library from other government agencies, \$72,828 was transferred by the State Department for services in connection with the State Department's program of Cooperation with the other American Republics; \$4,000 by the Foreign Economic Administration for a reference service in matters of special interest to its officers; \$7,200 by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for the abstracting of material of interest to his office; and \$18,160 by the Office of Strategic Services for a special reading room service in the Library.

Certain units of the Library support themselves more or less completely. These are the Copyright Office, the Card Division, the Photoduplication Service, and the Recording Laboratory.

Revenue from copyright fees during the past year amounted to \$297,075.10, and obligations incurred for personal services amounted to \$302,819.75. Sales of printed catalog cards amounted to \$289,140.89, as against an obligation of \$267,938.54 incurred for personal services.

During the past year the Photoduplication revolving fund received \$67,111.50 and incurred obligations amounting to \$73,858.19 thus reducing the capital of the fund from \$32,922.17 to \$26,175.48. This does not include accounts receivable of \$3,778.66 as of June 30, 1944, and an investment of approximately \$10,000 in the project for micro-filming the Library of Congress collection of the papers of Thomas Jefferson.

The receipts of the revolving fund of the Recording Laboratory during the year amounted to \$27,239.62 and obligations incurred amounted to \$21,910.77. The capital of the fund was thus increased from \$2,686.94 to \$8,015.79.

Of the \$252,531 remaining available for obligation during fiscal year 1945, \$10,543 is available for the purchase of books and other library material under the appropriation title "Increase of the Library of Congress, General, 1944 and 1945"; \$30,376 is for the purchase of law books under the appropriation title "Increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library, 1944 and 1945"; \$29,491 for the wartime security of the Library's collections under the appropriation "Security of Collections, Library of Congress, 1945"; and \$182,121 is available from Trust Accounts.

During the year the Office of Price Administration approved a petition to permit an adjustment in the sale price of Library of Congress catalog cards. The adjustment has been made and we are now

assured that the prices charged equal cost plus 10 percent as required by statute.

Also, during the year, the procedure for handling deposits for the sale of catalog cards and registrations and other statutory services rendered by the Copyright Office was changed in accordance with instructions received from the General Accounting Office. Formerly these receipts were deposited in the "Special Deposits" account of the United States Treasury until it could be determined what portion of the funds represented earned fees. When this was determined, the funds were transferred from "Special Deposits" to "Miscellaneous Receipts." Under our present procedure all receipts received from these two sources are taken up into trust accounts and the Treasury is instructed at the end of each month to transfer the amount of earned fees from the trust account to "Miscellaneous Receipts."

The expenditure of all funds is accounted for in the tabular statement in Appendix IV.

IV. STATE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Return of Evacuated Materials

The most important single fact about the recent history of the collections of the Library of Congress is a fact which belongs properly in the Annual Report to be written a year from now. Our principal holdings, evacuated to five depositories in the interior of the continent immediately after Pearl Harbor, were returned to Washington in August and September of 1944, two to three months after the landing on the Normandy coast. To wait for a year to signalize this event would sacrifice historical interest to the dictatorship of the calendar. Furthermore, those responsible for the transportation over the Blue Ridge and over the Alleghenies of 4,789 cases of books and manuscripts valued in uncountable millions of dollars should not be obliged to wait until the spring of the year 1946 to read in the official report of the Librarian that their work was well done.

The Keeper of the Collections, Alvin W. Kremer, his assistant, Richard M. LaRoche, and their colleagues on the staff of the Library and on its guard force, carried throughout this period a responsibility as heavy, at least insofar as posterity is concerned, as that carried by military and governmental officials in any field. It may well be debated, now that the materials have been safely returned, whether or not they should ever have been sent. As to that, it can only be said that any man can be wise in retrospect and that problems of this character have a very different look to those responsible and to those not responsible for their solution. In any case, the original move was made on the advice of the military authorities and with the counsel of a committee of the responsible custodial officers of the United States Government appointed for the "Conservation of Cultural Resources" belonging to the Government. The materials were held at depositories approved by the military authorities, and it was not until an opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had been obtained that the return to Washington of our greatest treasures was finally ordered.

The Library of Congress, and through the Library the people of the United States, are lastingly indebted to the institutions which freely and generously offered the use of storage space, which they could have employed to advantage themselves, for the safeguarding of our evacuated materials. During the period of the evacuation reference to the names and locations of these depositories was forbidden under the code of voluntary censorship and by military regulation. It is now possible to announce that they were: the University of Virginia

at Charlottesville, which permitted us to use valuable and highly protected space in its Alderman Library, including the Treasure Room of that Library, its Law Library and its School of Engineering; Washington and Lee University at Lexington, which permitted us to use not only stack areas, but rooms as well in its McCormick Library; Virginia Military Institute, also at Lexington, which provided large areas in its Preston Library; Denison University at Granville, Ohio, which made available space in its Library, in its Science and Life Building, and in its Chapel; and the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, where the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the Magna Carta, the Gutenberg Bible, the Articles of Confederation, the manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address and the manuscript of Lincoln's Second Inaugural were guarded day and night throughout the entire period of their absence from Washington.

No mere acknowledgment of indebtedness, and no mere words of gratitude, can begin to express our sense of obligation to the officers of these various institutions and to the librarians and custodians in immediate charge of the occupied space. Their patient and uncomplaining acceptance of the inevitable annoyances resulting from the presence of our 24-hour guards in their buildings and our piled up cases in their halls and stacks, speaks eloquently of their generosity, their devotion, and—for no other word is wholly expressive—their patriotism.

Census of the Collections

Of far less dramatic interest, but of considerable importance to the administration of the Library notwithstanding, was our attempt, during the course of the year under report, to correct the situation described a year ago in my account of the Library's knowledge—or, better, lack of knowledge—of the precise quantity of its holdings. Two steps were taken during the year: the ground was prepared for an inventory of the Library's actual holdings, and a permanent inventory staff was set up to conduct a continuing count. These two measures together do not add up to the complete inventory of all Library of Congress holdings which ought to be taken and which we would have liked to take—which, indeed, we might have taken, had it not been for wartime conditions. With a depleted staff, however, and with the urgent obligation to provide continuing service to the Government, and particularly to the War and Navy and State Departments, and to the Office of Strategic Services, we did not feel justified in interrupt-

ing our work as we would have had to do to make a complete and basic count. It was estimated that such an operation would take 10,926 man-days. Using those members of our staff both qualified and available, this would have meant a more or less complete interruption of our service for about two months.

What we actually did therefore was to undertake a series of preliminary operations which would make it possible for a small inventory staff, working continuously from year to year thereafter, to maintain inventory records which, within their quantitative limits, would be substantial and significant. These preliminary operations had the following objectives: first, to return all classified books not in active use in the Library to their proper shelf locations; second, to prepare a single file of titles in shelflist arrangement which would record books withdrawn from their assigned places in the stacks; finally, to read the shelves of the entire classified collection to verify shelflist order. The file of withdrawn books was to serve, in part, as a Central Charge File for our loan service and, in part, as the basis for a continuing inventory.

It was estimated by the Keeper of the Collections, who planned and directed them, that these preliminary operations would require 2,420 man-days. The accuracy of the Keeper's estimate is indicated by the fact that the operations actually consumed 2,406½ man-days. The detailed operations, with their time schedules and manpower requirements were the following:

Operation A: the return to the shelves of all classified material not in use. This operation required the cooperation of the entire staff, but did not call for specific details or assignments of personnel. It was completed on January 3, 1944, the date fixed in advance.

Operation B: the establishment in the Central Charge File of entries for all classified books in the Rare Book Collection and their arrangement in shelflist order. This operation covered 48,052 titles, required 307 man-days, and was completed on January 11, 1944.

Operation C: the preparation and arrangement of charges in the Central Charge File for all books in use by the study room facilities. This operation covered 4,835 charges, and required 28½ man-days. It was completed on January 8, 1944.

Operation D: the preparation of charges, to be entered in the Central Charge File, for all classified books in protective storage outside Washington. Forty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-five titles were involved and 147½ man-days were required. The operation was completed on January 14, 1944.

Operation E: to establish similar charges for all classified books in process of binding. Eight thousand and seventy-one entries were involved, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ man-days were required. The work was completed on January 8, 1944.

Operation F: to transcribe into the Central Charge File non-current charge records for books on outside loan. Eight thousand one hundred and three entries were involved, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ man-days were required. The work was completed on January 7, 1944.

Operation G: to prepare similar entries for all books in reference, special and miscellaneous collections throughout the Library, in the Capitol, and in the House and Senate Office Buildings. This operation involved 96,457 entries, and required 645 man-days. It was completed on January 22, 1944.

Operation H: to consolidate all entries in one shelflist file. Two hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-three entries were involved, and $264\frac{1}{2}$ man-days were required. The work was completed on January 22, 1944.

Final operation: to read all shelves in the classified collections for shelflist order. Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three vertical sections of shelving were involved, 925 man-days were required. The work was completed on schedule on January 22.

Altogether, in the entire operation, varying amounts of the time of 238 different members of the staff were used. The enthusiastic cooperation of employees in all departments of the Library in this activity was gratifying.

The entire operation was an unqualified success, since it provided the Library with an essential inventory tool which it had not previously possessed. It also produced a number of byproducts of independent value themselves, such, for example, as the correction of some 2,000 items bearing processing or preparation-for-the-shelves errors.

Following the completion of these preliminary operations, a staff of six was detailed to the Keeper to work with the records thus compiled, with a view to their verification and to an extensive further search for the balance of the materials recorded as "missing" in the records of the inventory of 1928-34. It will be recalled, from previous Annual Reports, that the first total of missing items in that inventory was 170,692. By 1941, materials represented by 91,359 of those entries had been "found." As the result of the verification of records and of special searching during the preliminary operations of this year, materials represented by 24,990 additional entries have been located. The total of "missing" books on the 1928-34 basis is thus

reduced to 54,343. These items have been incorporated in the Central Charge File to serve as important and timesaving information in continuing inventory work.

The permanent inventory staff of the Library of Congress now numbers five persons, who will work under the supervision of Richard M. LaRoche, Assistant to the Keeper of the Collections, and under the over-all supervision of the Keeper.

Binding Condition of the Collection

The Library's principal control over the condition of its collections is through its binding and rebinding program. Other measures are, of course, involved. Books on the shelves and in use in the reading rooms must be protected from mishandling, kept in order and kept clean. These, however, are largely routine matters, the responsibilities for which are shared by the staff of the Stack and Reader Division, members of the staff of the Keeper of the Collections, and employees under the direction of the Superintendent of the Library Buildings. The principal losses to the collections in the past have resulted from the deterioration of bindings caused, in part, by age and use, but in greater part by the climate of the non-air-conditioned stacks in the Library's Main Building. As long as heat and moisture conditions in the stacks in the Main Building are not controlled, books will continue to deteriorate at the present disastrous rate of 10,000 volumes per year, or thereabouts. Indeed, since the deterioration is relative to the size of the collections, the number of newly deteriorated volumes will increase every year as the size of the collections in the Main Building increases.

A report, therefore, on measures taken for the protection of the collections will devote itself primarily to the binding program and, specifically, to the effectiveness of that program in dealing with deteriorated materials. So considered, the problem for the year under report may be stated in these terms: there were approximately 209,000 deteriorated volumes which could not be issued to readers until rebound. Two thousand of these 209,000 volumes were added during the year to the total of unusable books as a result of our inability to rebind more than 8,000 deteriorated volumes of the annual increment of 10,000. Over and above these volumes, there were almost 300,000 pieces of music, maps, prints, etc., and more than 200,000 pamphlets also requiring binding or repair treatment. In addition, there were 40,000 volumes of new materials and

3,000 volumes of newspapers which had been received unbound and required binding before they could be used. The problem was to get all this binding done with a printing and binding appropriation of \$270,000. Or, rather, since \$270,000 would not begin to do all that needed doing, the problem was where to apply the money we had.

Our readers gave us the first part of the impossible solution. Since the demand for new materials is always greater than the demand for older materials, it followed that the first charge upon the appropriation ought to be the charge for the binding of new material reaching us in unbound form. But that decision merely reduced the amount available for the various categories of older materials. The real question was how to divide the balance among our deteriorated books.

We were helped on that difficult question by the fact that the Government Printing Office very kindly revised its system of work records late in the year in such a way as to supply us with unit costs for various types of binding work and for various categories of materials. These unit costs had not previously been available, since our binding is done in the Branch Bindery maintained by the Government Printing Office in the Library Annex, and since the cost of all work done in the Branch Bindery, including overhead costs of necessary administration in the Government Printing Office itself, was previously charged to the Library on the basis of the total operation rather than on the basis of units of work done.

In the year under report, with costs to guide us, we decided to apply our limited binding appropriation to our all but unlimited binding needs as follows:

Unbound new book material bound:¹

Full bindings.....	23, 506	at a cost of	\$101, 589. 10
Quarter bindings.....	17, 489	at a cost of	9, 997. 09
Newspaper bindings.....	2, 858	at a cost of	14, 953. 05
Pamphlets covered.....	26, 330	at a cost of	4, 476. 10
Total.....	73, 183		131, 015. 34

Old volumes rebound:¹

8,324 at a cost of..... \$36, 004. 08

The balance of the appropriation was expended as follows:

Manuscripts: 64,304 pieces restored and repaired at a cost of.....	7, 600. 90
Maps: 50,622 mounted or conditioned at a cost of....	8, 055.41
Prints: preservative treatment of 29,000 prints at a cost of.....	6, 163. 27

¹ Amounts spent for each type of binding estimated on basis of ratios between unit costs reported by the Government Printing Office April 1-June 30, 1944.

Old volumes rebound—Continued.

Rare books: repair, cleaning and conditioning of approximately 8,000 rare books at a cost of-----	\$2, 846. 52
Other miscellaneous services performed by the Bindery at a cost of-----	19, 867. 03

The total of all binding operations, including cost of miscellaneous services, was thus \$211,553. This amount, together with the amount of \$58,474 used for the printing of the Library's publications, form letters, etc., exhausted the appropriation.

The seriousness of the situation which these figures illustrate is appreciated by the House Appropriations Committee, which has already taken a preliminary step looking toward its solution, and which will doubtless wish to attack the basic problem of air-conditioning of the stacks and rebinding of the 200,000 odd volumes making up our binding arrearage as soon as conditions after the war permit.

The preliminary step already taken is an additional appropriation of \$30,000 for the fiscal year 1945, which the Library is instructed to use, experimentally and in collaboration with the Government Printing Office, to determine whether or not commercial binderies can satisfactorily accomplish a part or all of the Library's binding work more economically than it is possible to accomplish it under the present arrangement. The decision of the Committee that this matter should be studied in an experimental way is a decision we heartily endorse. The problem of the most efficient binding of valuable library materials cannot be approached on the basis of comparative costs alone. Other, and more important, factors are involved, as, for example, the quality of the work done, the safety of the materials during binding, the speed with which binding can be accomplished, etc., etc. The Government Printing Office, through its Branch Bindery in the Library Annex, has done work of a very high degree of excellence with a minimal expenditure of time and with maximum safety to the materials. We should not wish, and the Committee obviously does not wish, to change the existing arrangement, unless costs can be lowered without lowering, at the same time, the quality of the work and the security of the materials in process, or increasing the time required.

Organization and Arrangement of the Collections

Changes in the organization and arrangement of the collections during the year involved nearly four million pieces, probably the largest shift in any one year since materials were moved to the Annex. Most of the changes were necessitated by the reorganization of the Reference

Department; the removal of the Law Library into its new and adequate quarters; the shift of the Orientalia Division from the sun-baked, book-destroying upper deck in the Main Building it has occupied for years, to the air-conditioned stacks and reading rooms of the Annex; the transfer of the Slavic Collection to an Annex area where a beginning can be made upon the long deferred cataloging of its contents, and where it can be readily served in alcoves of the Jefferson Room; and the removal of the Pamphlet Collection from an Annex area far from its place of service to stacks accessible to the Serials Division in whose custody it belongs.

The details of these and other changes were as follows:

The Law Library. About a half million volumes from four decks in the north stack to the seven deck levels, numbered 1 to 4, and 40, 41, and 43 in the northeast stack in the Main Building.

Orientalia. Over 200,000 volumes from the upper deck levels in the northeast stack, Main Building, to deck 8, north, of the Annex.

Slavic Collection. Approximately 100,000 volumes from the decks above the Rare Book Room in the Main Building to decks 7 and 8 in the Annex.

Pamphlet Collection. Approximately 400,000 pieces from deck 7 in the Annex to deck 17 in the Main Building.

Class P, Language and Literature. Over 600,000 volumes from decks 14, 15, 16, and 17 in the Main Building to decks 10 through 16, south stack, Main Building.

Publication Stocks. Approximately 1,500,000 pieces from deck 8 in the Annex to temporary quarters on decks above the Rare Book Room in the Main Building, final storage to be on deck 38 in the Main Building in the area vacated by the Orientalia Division.

Class G, Geography-Anthropology. Approximately 70,000 volumes expanded on deck 46, northeast stack, in the Main Building, to include a portion of deck 7, north stack, Main Building, which is on the same floor level.

War Agencies Collection. Approximately 98,214 pieces from the North Curtain and deck 46, northeast stack, of the Main Building to decks above the Rare Book Room, previously occupied by the Slavic Division.

Photographs. Approximately 500,000 copyright deposit photographs from the cellar in the Main Building to the southwest attic pavilion, for cleaning, sorting, and arrangement for use.

Maps. About 16,000 maps from the cellar of the Main Building

to the Annex, east end of the south side, in the custody of the Maps Division.

Legislative Reference Service. Approximately 100,000 pieces from deck 11 to decks 28 and B, Main Building.

Reference Collections. Approximately 5,666 volumes in the Annex reading rooms rearranged and consolidated.

Motion Picture Films. Approximately 8,500,000 feet² housed as follows: Library Annex, deck 4, north, 3,500,000 feet (noninflammable); commercial vaults, 2,000,000 feet; other depositories, 3,000,000 feet.

Reading rooms and administrative offices were also moved in connection with these transfers of materials. Divisional offices of the Division of Orientalia are now in the east alcoves in the North Reading Room of the Annex, with reader service given at adjacent tables in the North Reading Room. The reading room of the Maps Division has been transferred to the East Curtain, north, on the main floor of the Main Building, until structural changes necessary to its transfer to the Annex can be completed after the war.

Offices of the new General Reference and Bibliography Division have taken over the southeast pavilion on the main floor of the Main Building and part of the East Curtain on the same floor.

Offices of the new Loan Division are located in the East Curtain, south, on the street floor of the Main Building, within easy reach of the Delivery Section.

The office of the new Stack and Reader Division is in space previously assigned to the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms in alcove 8 of the Main Reading Room.

The Slavic Collection is now serviced from the northwest alcove in the Thomas Jefferson Room. The three alcoves on the east side of that room have been reserved for the Slavic Center when it is established.

The reading room of the Prints and Photographs Division has been transferred to the southwest pavilion on the second floor of the Main Building.

The Office of the Keeper of the Collections has been moved to the northwest pavilion on the first floor of the Main Building, and the Office of the Secretary to the east end of the North Curtain, main floor, Main Building, in space previously occupied by the reading room of the Division of Maps.

* This total does not include Library of Congress holdings in New York as selected by the Museum of Modern Art.

V. ACQUISITION OF NEW MATERIALS

Statistics of Acquisitions

It is too soon to judge the new Department of Acquisitions by the books it has bought, but not too soon to judge it by the records it has established. For the first time in many, many years, the Library of Congress is now able to report, thanks to the Department's statistical controls, the actual quantity of materials it receives in a year's time. The total is many times larger than the old estimates of "volumes and pamphlets" previously published in Annual Reports. Actual statistical count indicates that the Library received during the past fiscal year a total of 2,970,159 pieces of new material, the details of which are presented in Appendix VII and of which the following is a summary:

Books and pamphlets (pieces)-----	505, 325
Unbound serial parts, except newspapers (issues)-----	963, 597
Newspapers (issues)-----	356, 050
Manuscripts (pieces)-----	290, 616
Maps and views (pieces)-----	33, 349
Microfilms (reels and strips)-----	7, 562
Motion pictures (reels)-----	3, 999
Music (pieces)-----	23, 585
Phonograph records (discs and cylinders)-----	17, 123
Photographic prints and slides (pieces)-----	742, 462
Photostats (sheets)-----	6, 280
Prints, fine (pieces)-----	7, 647
Miscellaneous—broad­sides, posters, etc. (pieces)-----	12, 564
Total (pieces)-----	2, 970, 159

Comparison of this figure with totals previously reported is not possible because the statistical bases are not comparable. Certain specific increases can, however, be recorded as, for example:

	1939	1942	1943	1944
Volumes and pamphlets received by purchase-----	45, 422	46, 933	45, 001	78, 912
Maps and views (pieces)-----	18, 627	12, 256	31, 568	33, 349

The principal increase, however, is accounted for simply by the fact that we are now counting materials which were not previously counted as accessions:

	Prior to 1939	1942	1943	1944
Unbound serial issues, including newspapers-----	(1)	(1)	1, 132, 032	1, 319, 647
Manuscripts-----	(1)	(1)	221, 371	290, 616
Phonograph records-----	(1)	(1)	15, 698	17, 123
Microfilms-----	(1)	6, 917	9, 290	7, 562
Photographic prints, slides and negatives-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	742, 462
Miscellaneous (broad-sides, posters, etc.)-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	12, 564

¹ Not counted.

² Not counted separately.

We are beginning to know, in other words, what our processing problem really is: what inflow of materials we must be prepared to handle. We need to know much more, however, than we now do, both about the quantity of inflow and about the adequacy of processing operations. Are the materials we receive numerous enough in terms of coverage of the various fields or are they too numerous in certain areas? Do we make them substantially available to our readers or do we not? The statistics of acquisitions in previous years attempted to dispose of this latter question by counting as "accessions" only those items which were presumed to become part of the permanent collections. The result was that the Library deceived itself as to the real burden of work it was obliged to carry, for labor is required to select and reject as well as to select and catalog. The further result was that the Library was badly informed about the size of its holdings since much was added to the "permanent collections" which the keepers of accessions statistics thought (or rather guessed) would be discarded.

The table of the year's accessions printed above shows their numbers in terms of physical form—photographs, manuscripts, books, newspapers, etc. What did they represent in terms of subject matter? To this question only a very incomplete answer can be given, partly for the reason that subject analysis is not applied to materials at the accessioning stage. A partial answer can be given, however, on the basis of the accounts maintained in connection with the order work. These accounts, necessarily, apply only to that part of our acquisitions which is acquired by purchase.

The following table shows the number of titles recommended and approved for purchase during the past year, by subject:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of titles approved</i>
Religion and philosophy	438
Genealogy	100
History (except American)	1, 480
Americana	1, 464
Geography, geology, maps	201
Anthropology	61
Economics and sociology	1, 680
Political science	512
Education	153
Music	770
Fine arts	490
Germanic literature	444
Slavica	741
Middle Eastern literature	287
Semitica	219
Indica	1, 169
Orientalia	4, 347
Drama and the theatre	84
French literature	281
Hispanica	2, 392
Italian literature	19
American and English literature	1, 556
Science, technology, military and naval science	855
Public health	240
Bibliography	3, 463
Rare book collection	337
Reference collections	771
Extra copies	213
Continuations	¹ 8, 231
Manuscripts	13, 821
Recordings	292
Photographs	10, 001
Microfilms and photostats	720
Aeronautics (Guggenheim Fund)	68
Hispanica (Huntington Fund)	2, 716
Hispanic Culture (Rockefeller Fund)	2, 500
Hispanic Culture (cooperation with American Republics Fund)	127
Music (Whittall Fund)	324
Prints (Hubbard Fund)	3
Prints (Pennell Fund)	150
Law (current):	
Americana	508
British	193
Other European	2, 204
Latin American	790

¹ Estimated

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of titles approved</i>
Law (current)—Continued.	
Other	9
Continuations	¹ 2,005
Law (early imprints, etc.) :	
Colonial and other American	393
British	102
Serials	117
Other	674
Law (collections)	2,000
Total	72,715

¹ Estimated.

The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions

For more than 40 years it was the custom of the Library to report its acquisitions annually in the reports of the various divisions. Custodians of the "special" collections (music, manuscripts, law, etc.) noted important acquisitions in their fields, while the "general collections" were mentioned, if at all, only in the over-all comments of the Librarian. This method had several disadvantages. Discussions of acquisitions for any one year were scattered through the Annual Report, interspersed with reports of a purely administrative character; balance was not sought or secured as between the acquisitions of various collections; the presence in the Library of new materials was reported anywhere from 6 to 18 months after receipt; and finally, additions to the "general collections," which received the great bulk of new acquisitions, were mentioned only in exceptional circumstances.

To correct this situation it was decided to report new acquisitions in quarterly installments of a supplement to the Annual Report to be called *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The Public Printer agreed that this method of publication would relieve appreciably the seasonal load on his facilities and we felt certain that we could serve our readers better by telling them more promptly what we had acquired. As the first editor of the *Journal* the Library was most fortunate in securing the services of Allen Tate, who had been appointed at the beginning of the fiscal year the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English. The first four issues of the *Journal* are a tribute to Mr. Tate's scholarship and perception. His successor in the Chair of Poetry in English, Robert Penn Warren, has agreed to continue for the present fiscal year Mr. Tate's editorial labors.

Surveys of the Collections and Want-Lists

In the planning and surveying of its collections the Library has had, during the past year, the assistance of a number of distinguished scholars and specialists. Much of the valuable work of the Fellows and Consultants in examining our collections has been reported in Chapter II. Among other special studies undertaken in the planning and surveying of the collections may be mentioned the work of Lawrence C. Wroth, the Library's Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books. Dr. Wroth has not only made many recommendations for acquisition in his particular field, but has also prepared a most compelling rationalization of the function and scope of a rare book collection to serve as the basis for a declaration of policy in that field. This document, originally submitted as a memorandum, was later published in the first number of *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Acquisition of Library Materials in Wartime

Library needs in a modern war are as urgent as military needs. Government agencies have scoured our collections for materials descriptive of the areas of combat; they have microfilmed many thousands of our maps; they maintain staffs permanently in our study rooms to make use of our medical or technological or economic materials. They expect, or at least they hope, to find that we have been able to continue serial publications to which we subscribed before the war; they need recent trade directories, current newspapers, the official gazettes of foreign governments. As occupied areas are liberated, more and more current materials of every kind are required. We know from experience that when peace again returns these same government agencies, and the individual students and scholars who will then resume their private studies, will expect to find on our shelves an intelligible record of the war.

We have therefore employed every device at our command to develop channels of acquisition to take the place of the peacetime book trade channels now closed, and to continue the flow of material. We have bought materials in markets we did not visit in pre-war days; we have sent members of our staff abroad; we have asked the assistance of other agencies of the Government; and we have enlisted the help of unofficial and noncommercial institutions in foreign countries.

Acquisition Through Agents Abroad

Two members of the Library staff were abroad during the year: Marie Willis Cannon in Latin America and Manuel Sanchez in Spain and the Mediterranean area. A third staff member, John L. Nolan, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, spent the five months from January through May 1944 in Great Britain.

Marie Willis Cannon, after visiting Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru in fiscal 1943, went on to Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay. She purchased considerable current material on the spot, secured back files of numbers of significant journals, brought the titles of other newer periodicals to the Library's attention, surveyed collections, reported on the conditions of the book trade and libraries and checked upon the availability of current and older government documents. The Library has received over 7,000 volumes as a result of her efforts with much material still to come.

Manuel Sanchez completed his activities in Portugal at the end of the last fiscal year and entered Spain in July. All materials secured by him in the Iberian Peninsula have now arrived, the total amounting to some 14,000 items acquired at a cost of about \$20,000. These shipments are predominantly of Hispanic interest and largely of current date, but Mr. Sanchez was also able to secure a considerable stock of continental materials as well as a number of scientific titles originating in enemy countries. In addition, Mr. Sanchez visited a great many cultural institutions in the Iberian Peninsula to establish or renew exchange relationships. As a result the Library has already received many thousands of pieces representing the publications of universities, and of statistical, geographic, and other bureaus and agencies of research (2,665 items of this kind from Spain and Portugal alone have already been accessioned).

In the fall of 1943 Mr. Sanchez was sent to North Africa where he developed collecting arrangements, particularly with respect to current materials reflecting the progress of the war. On December 9, 1943, he was ordered to report to Allied Military Headquarters at Algiers, where he was attached to the Allied Control Commission.

Thence he was sent to Sicily, arriving in Palermo on December 22, 1943. From Palermo he went to Naples where he arrived on February 4, 1944, and from Naples to Rome where he arrived on July 8. His activities both in Sicily and on the mainland have been productive and important.

Mr. Nolan's visit to Great Britain was also fruitful. In spite of the fact that commercial channels with the British Isles had remained open, it became apparent to me during my own visit to London in July 1942 on behalf of the Office of War Information that British book sellers and agents would not be able, with their depleted staffs, to secure the materials we needed. Mr. Nolan was therefore sent to London in December 1943, arriving on January 3, 1944. He was twice bombed out of his London quarters but succeeded nevertheless in reviewing all our collecting arrangements in England and Scotland. The results have been gratifying. Not only was Mr. Nolan able to improve our relationships with British dealers, but to establish new and valuable contacts with cultural institutions, with agencies of the British Government, with the exiled governments resident in Great Britain, and, last but not by any means least, with Foreign Service representatives of the United States Government.

Acquisition Through Agencies of the Federal Government

The Department of State (and particularly the Division of Research and Publication) has always been generous in its assistance to the Library. The Department negotiates executive agreements with other governments for the exchange of official publications. It negotiates commercial arrangements including arrangements for payments and shipments. It collects catalogs abroad and information regarding book production.

Just before the opening of the last fiscal year, on June 23, 1943, the Department sent an instruction to all its Foreign Service establishments, requesting that officers be designated to transact business relating to the collection of library materials, and especially materials for the Library of Congress. As one result most of our missions abroad now report on publications in their areas. With these reports in hand the Library has been able to inform the Department of its needs with increased precision.

It is difficult to measure the extent, much less the value, of the assistance rendered by the Department to the Library. It can be counted neither in number of pieces of material nor in pieces of correspondence. Some indication of its importance to us can, perhaps, be given by listing the places in which the Department has made advances in our behalf.

Africa

Algeria (Algiers) (through Mr. Sanchez)
Canary Islands (Tenerife)
Cape Verde Islands
Kenya (Nairobi)
Liberia (Monrovia)
Nigeria (Lagos)
Senegal (Dakar)
Sierra Leone (Freetown)

Asia

Afghanistan (Kabul)
China (Chungking)
India
 Bihar
 Karachi
 Madras
 New Delhi
Iran
 Teheran
 Tabriz (including Russian publications)
Iraq (Baghdad)
Palestine (Jerusalem) (all through the Hebrew University)

Europe

France (Vichy)
Great Britain
 London
 Manchester
Portugal
 Lisbon
 Oporto
Spain
 Barcelona
 Madrid
 Other Spanish cities
Switzerland (Berne)
Sweden (Stockholm)

North America

Canada
El Salvador
Guatemala
Mexico
 Guadalajara
 Merida
 Mexico City
 Torreon
Nicaragua
St. Pierre and Miquelon

South America

Argentina (Buenos Aires)
Bolivia (La Paz)
Brazil
 Rio de Janeiro
 Bello Horizonte
Chile
 Santiago
 Valparaiso
Curaçao (Netherlands West Indies)
Ecuador
 Guayaquil
 Quito
French New Guinea (Cayenne)
Paraguay (Asunción)
Peru
 Arequipa
 Lima
Venezuela (Maracaibo)

Oceania

New Caledonia (Noumea)

The Library's membership on the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications has also been invaluable to us. During the past year the Library received through the Committee microfilm copies of 138,468 separate issues of foreign publications, mostly daily journals, together with 79,432 of the originals from which the films were made.

As an aid to the use of the material the Committee produces and the Library maintain lists of originals (144 such lists have been issued), and special subject indexes of microfilm copies (of which 75 have been distributed covering 30,781 items).

As in the previous fiscal year the Library shared with the Interdepartmental Committee the services of a representative in Chungking. John K. Fairbank returned to the United States on January 1, 1944, but George N. Kates replaced him and continued the representation of the Library. The bulk of the Committee's Oriental receipts together with complete films of all publications it secures will, it is expected, come to the Library eventually. Because of war conditions most of the purchases by Mr. Kates continue to be held in Chungking, but we have received a list of his acquisitions, totalling 453 volumes and 185 periodical numbers. In some cases the items themselves have been received.

In addition to the services of the Department of State and the Inter-

departmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, the Library has benefited from the aid of the Office of War Information staff abroad. O. W. I. libraries of information in London, Johannesburg, Sydney, Melbourne, and Bombay have called important publications to our notice through Chester S. Williams until lately of O.W.I.'s Washington staff. The O.W.I. Library in London, directed by Richard H. Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress, has sent us valuable materials which we could not have secured otherwise. We have acknowledged our debt to Dr. Heindel by sending him, in return, some 2,849 publications during the year.

Other Assistance Abroad

The American Council of Learned Societies has continued its micro-filming project in Great Britain, adding 428 reels to our collection of microfilms of manuscripts. The American universities at Cairo and Beirut, the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, and Robert College at Istanbul have helped us to secure publications in their areas. Individuals, such as J. D. Payne in Teheran and Alberto Giesecke in Lima, have given generous assistance.

With the help of Judah Magnes and G. Weil of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, 325 items have been received. At Robert College in Istanbul, Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., before his return to this country, designated Charles S. MacNeal to make selections. The large wooden boxes received as a result of Professor MacNeal's work have now been opened and found to contain over 600 items of Turkish, French, and German origin. Charles R. Watson at Cairo has advised the Library that shipment is about to be made. Bayard Dodge, president of the University of Beirut, has agreed to cooperate, and a shipment is expected soon. Should it prove possible to maintain these relationships, the Library should very shortly acquire good working collections in the current literature of the Near East.

Dr. Giesecke, for years connected with the American Embassy in Lima, has carried on a purchasing program for the Library in both the general and legal literature of Peru. Shipments for the fiscal year included some 2,400 volumes, 1,750 periodical issues and 650 manuscripts. J. D. Payne, connected with the American Missions at Teheran, has acted under a blanket order for all important Iranian titles. We have received from him 1,902 items, mostly issues of newspapers.

Receipts of Material From Continental Europe, Asia and Africa

The following table of consignments received from abroad will indicate the extent to which the Library has been able to acquire materials directly from foreign markets in time of war.

Europe

	Sources	Consignments
Portugal.....	7	58
Spain.....	5	224
Sweden.....	2	12
Switzerland.....	14	42
U. S. S. R.....	5	169
Analysis of receipts:		
Receipts July-December 1943.....		42
Receipts January-June 1944.....		127
Sources:		
American Embassy, Moscow.....		31
American Consulate, Vladivostok.....		6
All Union Lenin Library, Moscow.....		64
Academy of Sciences, Moscow.....		23
U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations, Moscow.....		34

Asia

China.....	1	1
Iran.....	1	3
Palestine.....	3	31
Turkey.....	2	31
India.....	52	354
Analysis of receipts:		
Receipts July-December 1943.....		108
Receipts January-June 1944.....		246
Commercial receipts from 16 sources, including:		96
Central News Agency.....		38
Carswell & Co.....		15
Th. Cook & Co. (New Delhi).....		1
MacMillan, Bombay.....		1
Indian official publication receipts from 16 sources.....		221
Exchanges, transfers, etc., from 18 sources.....		38

Africa

Egypt.....	2	7
Morocco.....	2	15

Business Operations of the Department

The handling of orders during the year has shown marked improvement. The Order Division accessioned 147,438 purchased pieces. The nearest comparable figure for previous years is 43,290 volumes and pamphlets accessioned in fiscal 1943. Of the total of 147,438 purchased pieces accessioned last year, 78,912 were volumes and pamphlets. The increase in this category was 82 percent. Comparable figures for categories other than books and pamphlets in earlier years do not exist.

In its purchasing procedures the Library continued to use "blanket orders," instructing selected dealers to send everything currently published within certain subject limitations and in certain geographic areas. While such orders have very definite advantages, they have also very definite disadvantages. The chief objection to them is the same as the objection to the acquisition of American books by copyright. It is difficult to be certain that "everything" has been acquired. The matter is under study, and it is expected that improvements in the method may be reported at a later date.

The reorganization which led to the formation of the Order Division has resulted in prompter payment of bills. The Division started the year with an arrearage of 1,862 unpaid bills, 1,309 of which were over 30 days old. It received during the year 6,732 bills, 4 percent more than during the previous year. By the end of the year the arrearage was reduced to 639, of which only 191 were over 30 days old. In the process 8,243 bills were cleared, an increase of 51 percent over the previous year's figure of 5,469. At the same time, as a result of studies by Mr. Keller, Assistant Chief of the Division, marked improvements have been made in the whole order process, in the fiscal arrangements connected therewith, and particularly in the procedures relating to checking up on outstanding orders and obligations.

Want-Lists

The Order Division is responsible for the compilation and circulation of want-lists. Insufficient progress in this direction was made during the past year, chiefly due to lack of personnel. The progress actually made, however, is worth recording. In addition to many important desiderata which came to light as a result of such studies as those of Dr. Wright, Dr. Kozák and the other specialists men-

tioned above, certain formal want-lists have been prepared. Notable among these is one by Max Lederer on *German Military Books, 1935-1936* which continues an earlier list covering 1933-34. The results of Allen Tate's investigations of old holdings of first editions of American and English poets were formalized into a want-list which has been circulated in the book trade in both the United States and England. A considerable number have been secured. Studies carried on in the Hispanic Foundation resulted in the compilation of several want-lists, notably of South American periodicals, files of which in the Library are incomplete; of Brazilian learned society publications; of Latin American fine arts books (1840-1940); of Mexican literary serials (1800-1899); and of Cuban dramatic works.

The Searching Operations

The searching staff, which had previously been centered in one group in the Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, is now distributed among the three divisions of the Department. The Purchase Searching Section, in the Order Division, investigates items recommended for purchase to be certain that they will not duplicate material already held. The staff of the Accession Searching Section, in the Exchange and Gift Division, searches materials received by methods other than purchase in order to segregate the duplicating material, and at the same time to assemble cataloging and classification data for use in the processing of accepted material. Finally, serials are searched as they are accessioned in the Serial Record Division.

All searching operations achieved new levels of performance as measured by the number of titles searched during the past year.

Purchase Searching

Fiscal year	Recommendations investigated (titles)	Titles found to be already owned by the Library	
		Number	Percent
1942-----	62, 078	25, 637	41
1943-----	59, 639	27, 097	45
1944-----	77, 345	44, 759	58

Accession Searching

Fiscal year	Accessions investigated (titles)	Duplicates not needed for the collections	
		Titles	Percent
1942-----	31, 295	11, 005	36
1943-----	36, 138	15, 073	42
1944-----	43, 035	9, 806	23

One aspect of the accession searching work done during the past year is not brought out by the table. An attempt was made to take a census of the "searching arrearages," i.e., the number of titles already in the Library which have never been searched for duplication, cataloged and prepared for the shelves. These, under the general denomination of "processing arrearages," have been variously estimated at 1,670,161 volumes (report of the Committee on the Coordination of the Processing Divisions, December 9, 1939), and in excess of 1,500,000 items (report of the Librarian's Committee, June 15, 1940, p. 69). The new count was intended to include only those parts of the arrearage which would require actual piece-by-piece searching, and did not include other arrears known to consist principally or wholly of duplicates. As of April 24, 1944, this count was 247,738 items, and this figure is now kept as a working estimate to which are added the amounts of new accessions set aside for searching, and from which are deducted items searched. Most gratifyingly, in spite of the new loads of work placed upon the accession searchers during the year, total arrearages thus computed have actually been decreased, in the two months after the count was made, by 2,506 items.

The Exchange Program

"Exchange work" in the Library of Congress is different in scale from exchange work in most libraries. Because the Library has statutory control of certain quantities of United States Government documents for purposes of international exchange, and because it is also by statute the recipient of official publications acquired by exchange by the United States Government, the "exchange" program as usually understood tends to be overshadowed by the acquisition of official publications.

The exchange program of the Library as defined above brought in some 1,222,610 items during the course of the year. These are the product of international and domestic exchange, of piece-for-piece and priced transactions with learned institutions, libraries, book dealers and a few individuals, of official donations, and of receipts of material under statutory provisions. In partial balance of these receipts the Library sent out some 91,512 items. The activities of the Exchange Section required for all its work the preparation of 9,524 letters. Of these 1,982 were formal acknowledgments for incoming materials and 7,452 were letters requesting publications not represented in the collections. Related to the exchange work is the interchange of publications with other federal libraries which is not on a *quid-pro-quo* basis and by which the Library received 78,297 items and sent to the libraries of other federal agencies 18,738 items. Materials sent out are, of course, selected from among the duplicates found in the Library's acquisitions.

Certain specific examples of the exchange program in operation may be of interest. From the U. S. S. R. the Library received 1,750 items; from China's National Central Library at Chungking 2,767 pieces; from institutions in India 1,325 pieces.

The special arrangement with the Hoover Library for War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, whereby a member of the staff of that library assigned to our Exchange Section works for the mutual benefit of both institutions, has continued through what has proved the most satisfactory year to date. Materials sent to the Hoover Library amounted to some 9,700 pieces. Of this number 5,624 were received directly from outside sources and in duplicate, one copy being held for our collections and the other sent to the Hoover Library. From among the duplicates already held by the Library of Congress 4,076 pieces were sent to Stanford.

At the request of the Board of International Relations of the American Library Association, which has offices in the Library's Annex Building, there has been turned over to its Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas a total of 20,929 pieces, mostly unbound periodicals. The Library of Congress is also assisting the Committee in securing other materials from various government agencies and individuals. Space has been allotted for the shelving and storage of this material until such time as shipping facilities are available.

A significant effort along these lines is being carried out for Chinese libraries, especially the libraries of universities and colleges. Representatives of several of these Chinese institutions have visited us dur-

ing the year for the purpose of selecting duplicates. Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-one pieces were selected and arrangements made to store them here until such time as they can be shipped to China. In connection with these arrangements the interest of the Library of Congress in receiving in exchange Chinese works which may be available for distribution has been expressed. It is expected that many valuable and otherwise unobtainable Chinese works will be received in this way.

Executive Agreements for the Interchange of Official Publications

To the list of 18 countries with whom the United States already had formal executive agreements for the interchange of official publications, four have been added during the past year through the efforts of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department of State. The additional agreements are:

19. Iran. August 21, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 349.
20. Iraq. February 16, 1944. Being printed as Executive Agreement Series 403.
21. Afghanistan. February 29, 1944.
22. Guatemala. March 23 and April 13, 1944.

These agreements have been found to provide the most effective basis for maintaining a flow of foreign official publications to the Library. As the result of a survey of the documents of each country by Mr. Childs, the Assistant Director for Planning, each agreement lists the documentary series which are to be furnished. Each agreement also carries a saving clause as to publications which may later be initiated. Thus these agreements serve as a ground for claims when publications are not received. Other agreements with various countries are pending.

Gifts

While the Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division is engaged in acquiring materials by exchange in the usual sense and also by donation from official sources, the Gift Section is concerned with donations from unofficial and private sources. During the past year 78,175 pieces were received from such sources, many of these being of very great value and entirely unprocurable except as gifts.

The entire labor connected with the solicitation, accessioning, acknowledging and recording of these materials was performed by a staff of four. An additional half time assistant has been added dur-

ing the past two years to engage in special work tending to encourage gifts of material from Latin American sources. The rewards of such a program are out of all proportion to its very minor cost. Nevertheless, the status of work in this Section is very different from that, say, of the Order Division. Instead of catching up with its work, the Section has secured for the Library as gifts more material than the available staff is capable of accessioning and acknowledging. Its unaccessioned and unacknowledged arrears at the end of the fiscal year amounted to nearly 40,000 items.

An additional load of work has been placed on this staff by the abolition of the post of Gift Officer. Joseph Auslander, who had held this position since January 1942, returned to literary work at the beginning of the present calendar year. Many special negotiations which he initiated will be continued by the Exchange and Gift Division. It is hoped that the Gift Section may be able to secure the staff necessary to continue a similar if not an identical program.

Serials

In the present organization of the acquisitions operations the Serial Record Division is responsible for the recording (both on original receipt and again later after binding) of all serial publications. Divisions of the Acquisitions Department receiving serials transfer them to the Serial Record Division after preliminary examination and marking.

Serial publications, under which term are included all publications appearing in consecutive series in which the individual parts can be identified by a number, embrace a preponderant portion of all publications. It is the duty of the Serial Record Division to search all serials except nongovernmental newspapers, record them, route them, indicate the processing treatment which has been adopted, maintain records of their presence in the Library, and prepare them for the shelves, with cataloging and shelf-mark data, following binding. During the past year the Division handled 985,276 pieces, leaving an arrearage of 85,454 pieces.

The Serial Record has been in process of establishment since August 1941. Beginning with July 1942 seven additional positions were granted by Congress for a period of two years to expedite the establishment of the Record by transferring into it the information contained in the older multiple records. This two-year project has effected its object in establishing the Serial Record as a working record of the

Library's serial holdings. It has made possible the consolidation during the period of data from various sources in the Library affecting some 33,593 serial titles. There are now, in consequence, a total of 44,258 titles represented in the Record, as of last June 30. It has made possible, also, a revolution in the processing of serials. Practically all searching of serial publications can now be performed in the Serial Record, and at that point "processing instructions" are affixed to all items representing titles for which processing decisions have been previously made, so as to expedite their progress by eliminating the necessity as far as possible for any subsequent deliberation or searching regarding the manner of processing. Additional volumes are prepared for the shelves when the entry is identified under which they are to be recorded; and these additional volumes are no longer shelved. Another result has been the withdrawal from the "processing arrears" of the Library of many thousands of pieces which previously clogged the processing flow. There is now but one source for data regarding the serial holdings of the Library so far as these are now represented in the Record. The payment of bills for serial continuation orders has thus been enormously facilitated.

As of the end of the two-year project, the Record has not, however, completed the task of conversion which was much larger than was estimated. It has not solved the problem of claiming, and it has not yet demonstrated its ability to handle the enormous annual increment of the Library in unbound and bound serial issues.

Cooperative Purchasing—The "Farmington Proposal"

In my last Annual Report I reported the history of the attempt—abortive as it appeared at that time—for securing action on the so-called "Farmington Proposal" for cooperative purchasing drawn up by a committee of the Librarian's Council composed of Keyes D. Metcalf, director of Harvard University Libraries, Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University, and myself. I have now to report that, owing to Mr. Metcalf's persistence, the proposal has once more been thrown into discussion among the group of librarians whose adherence would be essential to its execution, and that action is being taken which, it is hoped, may bring decision one way or the other.

After an attempt to win foundation support had failed, Mr. Metcalf brought the Farmington Proposal before the Association of Research Libraries at its meeting in New York on March 1, 1944. He suggested that in order to secure the data necessary for further discussion of the

division of purchasing responsibility which is the kernel of the Proposal, each of a number of libraries should undertake the checking of a typical year's book production of one foreign country in order to secure an estimate of the number and cost of the research materials in each subject field originating in that country. The Library of Congress undertook, and has performed, this work for Spanish publications. The results of these various checking operations will be tabulated, and sample searching lists will be sent to all cooperating libraries. On the basis of these findings it will be possible to state, within certain rather definite limits, what costs will need to be considered in any cooperative purchasing program, what proportion of foreign research materials is now being secured in this country, and what libraries already specialize in particular groups of this material. It is expected, with this data in hand, that the prospects for adoption of the Farmington Proposal will be very considerably improved.

VI. PREPARATION OF MATERIALS FOR THE SHELVES

The fiscal year 1944 was characterized by gains in production in most of the processing operations, by improvement in administrative control of processing activities, and by experimental studies of some of the major processing problems.

In the fiscal year 1943 the number of titles cataloged for printing declined 6.8 percent, to 54,858. During the past year most of this loss was recovered, the number of titles rising to 57,981. The number of titles classified and provided with subject headings, sharply increased in fiscal 1943, was advanced by another 1.7 percent to 58,757 titles. Titles shelflisted numbered 50,043 (90,069 volumes), a decline of 5.0 percent. The number of volumes labeled was 118,853, a decline of 35.6 percent.

The increase in the number of titles cataloged for printing can be credited to the improvement in employment conditions, which reduced the labor turn-over in the staff of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. The number of subject catalogers having continued stable, the small increase in the number of titles classified and assigned subject headings would appear to indicate that production in this work is at an approximately normal level under present subject cataloging procedures.

The decline in the number of titles shelflisted can be explained by continued difficulty in retaining qualified personnel at the salary levels obtaining, turn-over in the Shelflisting Section having exceeded 40 percent during the year. A full complement of shelflisters was available during part of the year only. The more serious aspect of this decline in production lies in its significance for the future. At the close of the preceding year the shelflisting activities were current, with less than a week's work on hand. As of June 30, 1944, the number of shelflisting titles in arrears represented more than two months' work.

Judged on the same basis, the sharp decline in number of volumes labeled is not a matter for concern, for the work of the Labeling Unit is current notwithstanding. The record of 184,513 volumes labeled in fiscal 1943 represented in considerable part a special drive to bring labeling operations abreast of the work load. They are still abreast.

Not much progress was made during the past year in attack upon the uncataloged materials already in the Library's collections but a major change in cataloging policy made toward the end of the year should free a certain amount of time for a preliminary author catalog of this arrearage. The decision is to limit the number of titles com-

pletely cataloged for printed cards to a minimum which will meet the immediate requirements of the Library of Congress and of card subscribers. The project is designed to facilitate the Library's services to readers by making available a complete record of the Library's holdings, particularly books and pamphlets, by author.

A study of the descriptive cataloging rules undertaken in the spring of 1943 by officers of the Processing Department has been continued through the past year. Because of the widespread use of Library of Congress printed cards by other libraries, it was thought desirable to discuss possible changes in the descriptive cataloging rules with representative groups of librarians. Accordingly, a series of conferences was conducted in October and November 1943 in 15 cities by the Director of the Processing Department and the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division with groups of catalogers and library administrators, representing nearly 300 libraries in more than 100 centers of population. These conferences were devoted primarily to a discussion of the functions, rules, and economics of descriptive cataloging with particular reference to cooperative cataloging. Problems arising in connection with the distribution of Library of Congress printed cards were also discussed.

Following these conferences, Hazel Bartlett, Principal Cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was asked to draft a body of descriptive cataloging rules. This draft is nearing completion. During the first half of fiscal 1945 it will be subjected to critical study by representatives of the several departments of the Library in a seminar on descriptive bibliography. It is hoped to have the rules ready for publication in a preliminary edition in the spring of 1945.

It is not believed, however, that a solution of the larger problem of the catalog control of materials in libraries is to be found in a revision of cataloging rules alone, although continued effort will be made to realize such changes as are possible by that means. During the year just passed attention has also been devoted to the possible further development of cataloging cooperation between libraries. Unfortunately, statistics of the production of printed cards through the cooperation of other libraries appear to represent retrogression in this program. Cooperative catalog entries supplied by other libraries and edited in the Library of Congress, for which no books are represented in the Library of Congress collections, declined by 60.9 percent (from 7,530 titles to 2,948) in fiscal 1944. This decline was the consequence, in part, of the reduction in the number of foreign titles acquired by the cooperating libraries. A more en-

couraging element in the cooperative cataloging program was an increase of 39.9 percent in the number of cooperative cataloging titles adapted for use in the Library of Congress for titles added to its own collections.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to one processing problem, a study of which, it was believed, would need to be postponed until after the war: the review of our classification schedules. Opportunity presented itself, during the year, for a systematic review of the classification schedule for medicine. This study was undertaken in cooperation with the Army Medical Library and is directed by a committee under the chairmanship of Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of Harvard University Libraries. A group of medical specialists took part in a conference held at the Library of Congress on June 21 to lay the philosophical and technical bases for a new classification and Mary Louise Marshall, Librarian of the School of Medicine of the Tulane University of Louisiana, was asked to prepare the schedule. It is proposed that a classification schedule should be developed which can be used both in the Army Medical Library and the Library of Congress.

It is increasingly apparent that a systematic review of the subject headings in use in the Library of Congress deserves similar cooperative study in cooperation with learned societies, special library groups, and individual scholars. The number of new subject headings adopted in fiscal 1943 was more than double the number adopted in the previous year, and there was an additional increase of more than 60 percent in the number adopted in fiscal 1944.

The cataloging conferences held in October and November 1943 were directed primarily at problems of descriptive cataloging. They disclosed a widespread conviction on the part of other libraries that a careful review of our list of subject headings in order to bring it more nearly in line with current terminology is highly desirable.

The concern with which we regard the problem of processing the great masses of material flowing into the Library's collections was reported at length in last year's Annual Report. Some attention was given to the larger elements of the problem during fiscal 1944, but no basic analysis of the total processing load has as yet emerged. Accordingly, the Processing Committee has been assigned the responsibility for making a systematic review of the total acquisitions of the Library in terms of categories of materials received and methods of treatment which should be accorded each category of material. This survey is now in progress. On the basis of the resulting information

and on the basis of unit time costs, it will be possible for the first time to give a reasonably accurate estimate of the manpower required to organize and record effectively the total collections of the Library.

Unit costs of cataloging are now ascertainable from a cost accounting system inaugurated during the past year with the aid of Charles F. Taylor of the General Accounting Office. Experimental work was begun in May 1943. On September 1, 1943, daily work records and monthly accounts were begun for the Descriptive Cataloging Division, and on October 1 the system of records was put into effect in the Subject Cataloging Division. The procedures were further extended, on July 1, 1944, to the operations of the Binding Office and the Processing Department Office.

The following table represents the approximate direct labor cost per title for cataloging new books as now ascertained.

Operation	Time per title		Cost per title
	Hours	Minutes	
Preliminary cataloging-----		7. 6	\$0. 105
Descriptive cataloging-----	1	35. 1	1. 813
Subject cataloging and classification-----		23. 3	. 522
Shelflisting-----		24. 4	. 336
Totals-----	2	30. 4	2. 776

The ratio of volumes to titles for these publications is 1.928 to 1, which gives a *per volume* time of 1 hour 20.4 minutes and a cost of \$1.44. The direct labor costs per title for cataloging new serials may be compared with these data. Time expended for new serials was 4 hours 10.9 minutes and cost was \$4.01 per title. For serials the ratio of volumes to titles is 4.908 to 1, giving a *per volume* time of 51.1 minutes and cost of \$0.817.

Comparison of these costs with catalog costs in other libraries is difficult because of the lack of comparable statistics. Valid comparison between costs in different libraries requires that the libraries be similar in size and scope, that the same operations be included in the costs of cataloging in each of the libraries, that the units measured be given in titles or in both titles and volumes, that the standards of cataloging maintained in the libraries be similar, and that the costs be expressed in units of time as well as in units of money.

Whether the relative cost of Library of Congress cataloging, as reflected in the statistics reported here, is higher than it should be can only be determined by continued studies of cost accounting statistics and eventual comparison with costs in other libraries where cataloging is performed to meet similar standards and where other controlling conditions are comparable.

One consideration bearing upon any such comparison, however, is the saving accruing to other American libraries through the use of Library of Congress printed cards. The reference work done in preparation for our printed cards has resulted in a standard of cataloging, accepted as authoritative by hundreds of other libraries, which has saved them considerable amounts in annual cataloging costs.

An inevitable consequence of the work already accomplished in recording the Library's collections has been the growth of the Library's catalogs and, in particular, the growth of the Public Catalog. This Catalog, which on April 1, 1942 contained an estimated 5,925,000 cards, had grown by June 30, 1944 to include an additional three-quarters of a million cards. Such a rate of growth threatens the efficiency of a tool, the mere size and complexity of which may well interfere with its usefulness. A related catalog problem is created by the failure of the Library adequately to integrate with this central record of its holdings the smaller catalogs of some of its specialized collections such as Orientalia, manuscripts, maps, rare books, and photographs.

Recorded in these catalogs of special collections during the past year were 2,506 maps, 6,326 photographs, 2,021 lantern slides, 5,397 reels of microfilm, 7,272 recordings, 2,768 rare books, 451 embossed books for the blind, and 2,336 books in Indic, Chinese and Japanese characters (56 Indic, 1,350 Chinese, 930 Japanese). In addition, 5,295 catalog cards covering 933 collections of manuscripts were prepared.

Paralleling in importance the development of the catalogs of the Library's own collections is the development of the Union Catalog, which has as its objective the recording of at least one location for every significant research title represented in American libraries. The progress made in this important cooperative enterprise in the year under review is measured by the addition to the Catalog of a net total of 973,490 cards.

The Union Catalog appropriation for fiscal 1944 included funds for two one-year projects and for the first year of a five-year project, as follows:

(1) A one-year project for arranging and filing cards representing the holdings of United States Government libraries.

(2) A one-year project for arranging and filing 600,000 added entry cards.

(3) A five-year project to record in the Library of Congress Union Catalog the contents of the union catalogs of Philadelphia and Cleveland.

The first project was completed by arranging and filing 301,075 cards, representing holdings as of 1937, of 19 United States Government libraries in the District of Columbia. The four positions made available for this project were discontinued at the end of the fiscal year.

Under the second one-year project more than 600,000 added entry cards for personal and corporate names appearing on all Library of Congress printed cards published before 1938 were prepared and filed. The project was completed except for a residue of 150,000 added entries remaining to be filed in routine along with the regular supplement. The four positions provided for this special project were also discontinued at the end of the fiscal year.

While some difficulties were experienced in getting the third project under way, nevertheless good progress was made. A total of 461,377 cards were checked into the Library of Congress Union Catalog from the Cleveland and Philadelphia union catalogs—384,660 from Cleveland, and 76,717 from Philadelphia. Of the items checked, 121,271 titles were new to the Library of Congress Union Catalog.

In addition to cards received from cooperating libraries under regular procedures, special note should be made of 76,906 cards received from libraries cooperating in checking the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*. A total of 263,503 cards were received from these two sources. To the approximately 100 cooperating libraries, the Library of Congress extends thanks for their participation in this program.

The cataloging of microfilm is rapidly becoming an important part of our processing activities. During the past year 100 additional reels deposited in the Library by the American Council of Learned Societies' British Manuscripts Project were inspected and recorded; cards and sheet lists have been prepared for a large proportion of the microfilm reels received under the program of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications; a beginning has been made in cataloging rare Latin American imprints received on microfilm from Brown University as part of a cooperative project supported by a Rockefeller Foundation grant for filming rare Latin

American materials; and 545 reels of microfilm of newspapers have been inspected and recorded.

During fiscal 1944 the sale of printed cards recovered somewhat from the decline in volume of sales in the previous year, the increase in the total number of cards sold being 2.4 percent and the increase in receipts from sales being 5.9 percent. The latter increase was due principally to an increase in card prices which became effective on April 1, 1944. The necessity for this increase, as previously reported, was demonstrated by the cost accounting system set up for the Library of Congress by the General Accounting Office. Subsequent to the approval of this increase by the Office of Price Administration that Office exempted sales of Library of Congress printed cards from its price control regulations with the result that card prices are now controlled solely by the act of 1902, which requires that cards be sold at cost plus 10 percent. Under this act further increase in costs resulting from additional statutory compensation to federal employees required us to make an additional increase in card prices on September 1, 1944.

Hereafter the Library will adjust its card prices annually on the basis of its accounting records of costs and sales for each fiscal year, changes in card prices to be effective from September 1 through August 31 of the year following.

VII. SERVICE OF MATERIALS TO READERS

Readers and Circulation

It is difficult, if not impossible, to give meaning to statistics of circulation. They can, it is true, represent the *volume* of business during a given year, and that volume can be compared with the business of other years. They indicate also the frequency with which stack attendants removed books from the shelves, the count of persons who crossed the thresholds of the reading rooms, the number of loans made to borrowers; and yet the fact remains that there is nothing so completely anonymous as a number.

Statistics of circulation do not explain the uses made of books, or why one book was preferred to another; neither do they afford a clue to the nature of the readers or to the importance of their work.

Present somewhere, but invisible, in the records of the last year are a number of important factors: the conclusion of certain wartime research projects and the initiation of others, the growth of Washington, the satisfaction of readers, the successes and failures of the reference staff, the enlistment of scholars and students in the armed forces—even the influence of the weather.

The number of Library readers declined from 292,121 in fiscal 1943 to 280,429 in fiscal 1944. This decline is explained in part by the wartime habits of readers, and in part by the wartime hours of the Library. Library services were curtailed during the three-week period from Monday, January 3, through Saturday, January 22, in order to prepare the collections for inventory. In spite of this interruption, however, attendance in the general reading rooms (always the most frequented) increased by 0.6 percent in the course of the year, attendance in the Microfilm Reading Room by 81.2 percent, and attendance in the Orientalia Reading Room by 76.2 percent. Gains were also recorded in the Census Library Project, the Aeronautics Division, the Manuscripts Division, and the Rare Books Division. Losses in the number of readers were reported in the Hispanic Foundation, the Maps Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, the Serials Division, and the Slavic Room.

In the case of maps, it may be that the development of the Army Map Service, which had been obliged to resort to our collections in the early days of the war, offers a partial explanation. It is also possible to account for the absence of readers in the Music Division and the Prints and Photographs Division on the ground that the fine arts are inevitable casualties of war. But for the rest, neither full

employment, nor lengthened hours of labor, nor governmental restrictions on travel, nor the diversion of members of university faculties to other activities, provides a wholly satisfactory answer.

The Chief of the Stack and Reader Division reports that among the 1,450 investigators to whom study rooms or study tables were assigned, 758 were detailed for special studies by governmental agencies. These represented 14 of the Executive Offices of the President, eight divisions of the Department of State, three sections of the Treasury Department, six services of the War Department, four divisions of the Department of Justice, the Principal Translator of the Post Office Department, 11 bureaus of the Navy Department, a bureau and a board under the Department of the Interior, eight sections of the Department of Agriculture, five bureaus of the Commerce Department, one bureau of the Department of Labor, 14 independent offices, and one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Some of these governmental agencies were represented in large numbers. For example, the Foreign Economic Administration was represented by 73 members of its staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff by 32, and the Office of Price Administration by 20, while 300 analysts availed themselves of the facilities of the reading room set aside for the use of the Office of Strategic Services. The large staff of the China Unit of the Army Map Service occupied quarters adjacent to the Division of Orientalia.

The Library takes particular pleasure in the privilege of thus cooperating with, and participating in, the research projects of other branches of the Government, but it is even more gratified by opportunities to repay, in small part, its primary obligations through assistance to Congress and its committees. For that reason it reports with pride the assignment of study rooms to the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, to the Senate Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises, to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to the Subcommittee on War Mobilization and the Subcommittee on War Contracts of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and to the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. In addition, 14 secretaries to Members of Congress were provided with special facilities for study. John Randolph's phrase, "a good library is a statesman's workshop," has lost none of its cogency.

Despite a moderate falling-off in the number of users, the collections in general were actually *used* in greater quantities than in the previous year. The total circulation (books issued to readers in the Library

and lent to borrowers) increased from 1,307,404 in fiscal 1943 to 1,395,965 in fiscal 1944. These gains were reflected most conspicuously in the general collections, manuscripts, microfilms, and in the collections of Orientalia.

A comparison of the figures for the last quarter of this year with the last quarter of fiscal 1943 indicates the trend:

	Last quarter of 1943	Last quarter of 1944
Readers.....	68, 446	72, 225
Volumes issued on the premises.....	271, 271	312, 235
Volumes lent for outside use.....	51, 236	51, 997

There is every reason to anticipate the continuance (and even the acceleration) of this ascending curve.

The Stack and Reader Division reports an increase of 11.7 percent in the number of books issued during the year in the general reading rooms, and the Loan Division reports an increase of 3.1 percent in the number of books lent for outside use.

Of the total number of loans, more than half were sent to 202 governmental libraries in response to 12,662 written requests and 5,638 telephone calls. To libraries outside the District of Columbia were sent 8,881 volumes for the use of patrons engaged in advanced research. The Service for the Blind Section of the Loan Division reported a circulation of 31,814 volumes of embossed and sound recorded books. Significantly, requests for material in moon type, originally designed primarily for the use of aged readers, have declined, over a five-year period, by 75 percent. This may be construed as evidence of the increasing popularity of phonographically reproduced books.

The circulation experience of the several reference divisions, and even the experience of the sections which comprise them, differed widely and, sometimes, inexplicably. There were greater demands for service in some and fewer demands for service in others.

In the case of the Serials Division, for example, where the records of loss in circulation amounted to about 18 percent, the decrease was confined to the Periodicals Reading Room and the Newspaper Reference Room, while the Government Publications Reading Room recorded moderate gains. This situation may be partially explained

in terms of the enforcement of wartime restrictions on the circulation of foreign periodicals, and the development of the Library's collections of journals and newspapers on microfilm. The Microfilm Reading Room, incidentally, reports an increase in circulation of more than 400 percent.

In the Division of Aeronautics, there was an increase of 35.9 percent in the number of readers and an increase of 29.8 percent in circulation. On the other hand, 4.28 percent fewer readers in the Prints and Photographs Division examined 6.45 percent fewer books and periodicals.

The loss of 32 percent in the circulation of materials in the Hispanic Foundation is largely compensated by the increasing issue of Hispanic materials, particularly in the evening, to readers in the general reading rooms, and is reflected in the concentration of the Foundation's reference specialists on services to advanced scholars.

In the Maps Division where 65,000 maps (a shrinkage of 18.95 percent) were examined, and where 5,188 maps (a decline of 53.07 percent) were issued on loan, the record is less alarming than it appears. It is probably to be explained by nothing more remarkable than the completion of certain wartime cartographic projects. In fiscal 1941—the last peace year—only 22,174 maps were circulated on the premises and only 1,088 were borrowed.

Although the number of readers in the Music Division was reduced from the number recorded in the previous year by 12 percent, the attendant loss in the number of pieces of material served was only 1.17 percent.

The number of readers in the Division of Orientalia increased by 76.2 percent, and the number of books issued for reference use mounted by 117.4 percent. These figures reflect the growing intensity of the Government's use of the Far Eastern collections of the Library.

The evacuation of its most important holdings has resulted in a diminution of the Rare Books Division's circulation. There was an increase in readers of 4.3 percent but a decrease in circulation amounting to 15.71 percent. Paradoxically, the Manuscripts Division, from which the greater and more distinguished part of the collection had been evacuated, reported a gain of 72.54 percent in circulation as well as an increase of 39.5 percent in the number of readers.

Reference Service

Circulation of library materials can be measured in quantitative terms but there is no quantitative yardstick for those more affirmative

services in behalf of readers which are summed up in that totally inadequate word, "reference." What is important about reference work is not quantity but quality.

Two actions taken in the course of the last year have contributed to the improvement of the quality of our service to readers in the Main Reading Room. The first was taken in September 1943, when the reference staff was withdrawn from the Central Desk, where it had been largely preoccupied with the dispatching of book requisitions and the removal of volumes from the conveyors, and was assigned quarters in the alcoves which flank the Public Catalog. To superintend the mechanical operations of pneumatic tubes and book carriers, operations which can be conducted without professional training, a somewhat less highly qualified group was stationed at the Central Desk. The result was a marked increase in the proportion of readers receiving personal attention. Advice on the use of the Catalog can now be given, searches for books or information can be extended over wider areas, problems can be thoroughly studied.

The second improvement, a byproduct of the measures taken by way of preparation for inventory, was the development of the Central Charge File to the point where it now registers the location of nearly all materials withdrawn for use within the Library Buildings, for periods longer than 24 hours. The Central Charge File enables us to trace 70 percent of "missing" books, and to produce many thousands of pieces which might, previously, have been reported "out." When to these records are added, as they soon will be, the records of books issued on loan, the usefulness of the File will be still further extended.

Men from the armed forces are increasingly using the general reading rooms for studies collateral with their technical and administrative courses, and the reference staff has assisted them in the preparation of manuals on such subjects as trucking pools and the techniques of amphibious operations. Other enlisted personnel have taken advantage of their presence in Washington and the accessibility of the Library of Congress to pursue their academic interests.

One of the conditions of the successful performance of a qualitative, as distinguished from a quantitative, service is some degree of selective control over the tasks to be undertaken. A reference service which undertakes to answer any inquiry from anywhere, the most childishly simple as well as the most technically complex, will shortly lose control of its operations and fail to perform its work. A selection of inquiries must be made, and the efforts of the staff must be applied where they can be most effective.

The Canons of Service, published in the Annual Report for 1940, pages 27 to 29, and in the front of this Report, serve as policy directives in determining priorities in the work of the Library's Reference Department and reference specialists. Congressional inquiries come first, services to the Government generally come second, services to the learned world which cannot be provided by other libraries come third, and other services follow in order. To reduce these general policy directives to specific terms of practice, the Assistant Director for Public Reference, Dr. Hanke, assisted by the Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, Mr. Gooch, developed during the year a series of selective regulations for the guidance of the staff as follows:

Applications for the compilation of bibliographies connected with graduate theses are declined: obviously such work should be done by candidates for degrees. There is no reason why the taxpayers should perform, through the Federal Government, work which graduate students are awarded degrees for performing for themselves.

Inquiries from localities throughout the country which local libraries can handle as well as, or better than, the National Library, are referred back to the local libraries.

Inquiries from other than congressional or governmental sources, which would require us to withdraw from congressional or governmental work an excessive amount of manpower, are declined.

Research in heraldry and family history—work which might well absorb the entire energies of the staff, were the Library to accede to all requests in this field—is not undertaken.

As time goes on, efforts will be made to release the reference facilities of the Library still further for the major work it has to do. The necessity of some limitation upon our response to reference inquiries will be apparent when it is reported that the Reference Department handled 15,315 written inquiries during the year, 136,466 inquiries by telephone, and 20,156 inquiries through personal visit.

Pending the establishment of a Slavic Center, responsibility for service of Slavic materials has been temporarily assigned to the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The northwest alcove in the Thomas Jefferson Room, known as the Slavic Room, has been set aside for the reference collection with its provisional catalogs and bibliographic apparatus, and John T. Dorosh, formerly of the staff of the Slavic Division, has been put in charge.

The service of Slavic materials in the Cyrillic alphabet has been improved by this new location of the collections and the decision to

catalog them. It is now possible to issue through a central service both cataloged and uncataloged publications in the Cyrillic alphabet, together with works on Slavic subjects printed in other languages. Already the proposed Center has emerged in miniature; students of Slavic culture, without regard to linguistic skills, are receiving expert guidance, and although severe limitations of personnel make it possible to provide service only by day, materials are assembled and reserved for use in the evening.

An unforeseen advantage derived from the transfer is the integration of our services of scientific and technological works. In these latter subjects Russian publications are, of course, of the highest importance, and through their combination with publications in other languages a greater coverage of these fields is provided than was possible before.

Other "subject" units, attached, for administrative purposes, to the General Reference and Bibliography Division, have made significant contributions to the work of the Federal Government. For example, the attention of the Census Library Project has been directed increasingly to the requirements of war agencies for detailed analyses of population trends in war areas. Through a transfer of funds from the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, a study of the demographic composition and characteristics of potential reoccupation areas was undertaken. Work on the Far East has been centered on the statistics of Japan and the Japanese Empire. The Project Director, Dr. Taeuber, has served as Consultant on Population in the Far Eastern Division of the Office of Strategic Services, and has worked in close cooperation with that office on the statistical aspects of manpower potentials.

Among the clients of the Netherlands Studies Unit have been the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Strategic Services, the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Army Map Service and the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army. These investigations have embraced a diversity of subjects related to the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies.

The Aeronautics Division has undertaken studies on behalf of representatives of government offices, airlines, manufacturers of aviation equipment, and scientific bodies, and the librarian of the Chinese Air Force has been assisted in assembling and organizing an aeronautical library for his country.

The Hispanic Foundation has continued its successful encourage-

ment of cultural interchange with Latin American nations. Approximately 3,000 students sought the counsel of its reference staff. Four of its recent publications have been widely distributed both in this country and abroad. A guide to Latin American periodicals, compiled by Charmion Shelby, the Foundation's senior reference assistant, has been completed, and now awaits publication. A series of exhibits has been prepared. Dr. Hanke, Director of the Foundation, has served as secretary of the Committee to Aid the National Library of Peru and the Lima Geographical Society which, under my chairmanship, was organized to assist in the rehabilitation of those two centers of learning, destroyed by fire on May 10, 1943. Dr. Hanke also served as an emissary of the Committee in a visit to Peru in August 1943. Pending the completion of a new building for the National Library, the Committee is assembling for it books and other materials, which are being stored in the Library of Congress.

Among the many distinguished visitors to the Foundation have been Armando Alba, president of the Sociedad Geográfica y de Historia, Potosí, Bolivia; Victor S. Barriere, director general of the budget of El Salvador; Felix Bayard, editor of *Le Moniteur*, official gazette of Haiti, and the director of the Government Printing Office; Rosa Borja de Icaza, directora de la Biblioteca Nacional, Quito, Ecuador; Teresa Cuervo Borda, directora del Museo de Arte Colonial, Bogotá, Columbia; André Drèyfus, director de Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil; Emilio Harth-Terré, architect of the new National Library at Lima, Peru; Colonel Orozimbo Martins Pereira, Brazilian director of civilian defense; and Ceferino Palencia, former curator of prints in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, Spain.

Notwithstanding the evacuation of the greater part of its collection, the Manuscripts Division was able to render reference assistance to representatives of federal agencies, and to mature private scholars and graduate students. Among the agencies of the Government which received such assistance were the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, the Navy Department, the Naval Academy and the Military Academy; and among the universities represented by private scholars were Fordham University, St. Louis University, Harvard University, the University of North Carolina, Stanford University, and the University of Chicago.

Despite the losses previously recorded in the circulation of maps, the Maps Division's reference services have increased far above the normal peacetime level, and it has responded to requests for information on

cartographic subjects from nearly every one of the war-related agencies. The exhibition of current military campaign maps in the Speaker's Lobby of the House of Representatives has been maintained continuously as a direct service to Congress. These maps are brought up-to-date every weekday morning by the Chief of the Division. With the invasion of continental Europe and the greatly accelerated interest in the progress of our forces, Robert S. Platt, Chief of the Division, organized a similar exhibit in the lobby of the Senate and installed a smaller one near the west basement entrance to the Main Library Building.

With the increased tempo of the war, the Music Division's facilities and services were increasingly concentrated upon assistance and aid to the armed forces. Frequently these services were indirect and channeled through other governmental agencies. More often they were direct and immediately productive, involving several staff members and much divisional equipment. The Chief of the Division, Dr. Spivacke, continued to function as Music Adviser to the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation and as *ex officio* adviser to the Department of State. His official relationships extend likewise to the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations. Examples of work done are the language and music education records made in the Recording Laboratory and the compilation of the *Navy Song Book*, the latter now going through the press.

Other members of the staff of the Division have also placed "war work" ahead of other tasks. The Assistant Chief of the Division, Edward N. Waters, besides acting as an editor of the *Navy Song Book*, has served as an officer, and on committees, of numerous professional associations. He has contributed scholarly articles to important publications and has initiated projects of considerable potential significance. His services have been utilized by both musical and library societies. As president of the Music Library Association and as vice chairman of the Council of National Library Associations he has been strategically located to further cooperative undertakings.

The Reference Librarian of the Division of Music, Richard S. Hill, is editing *Notes*, official organ of the Music Library Association, and has made it one of the most important journals in the world of music.

The Library, and its Chief of the Archive of American Folk Song, Benjamin Botkin, are both, and justifiably, pleased with the success of Dr. Botkin's new book, *A Treasury of American Folklore*, now listed as one of the country's "best-sellers." Dr. Botkin is serving as president of the American Folklore Society.

The Division's concert work continued in spite of the war to bring pleasure to thousands of people both in and out of the armed services. Thirty-eight concerts were presented in the Coolidge Auditorium. Ten were under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (the Coolidge Quartet and assisting artists, and the London String Quartet), 27 were sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (the Budapest String Quartet, and Joseph Szigeti with Claudio Arrau), and one, a memorial concert, was produced by the Nicholas Longworth Foundation (the Gorbasi Trio). Augmenting its "resident" concerts fourfold, the Coolidge Foundation sponsored 40 extension concerts in the following States: California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Apart from music, the Coolidge Auditorium was utilized for non-musical activities, one of which was of historic significance. On October 21 and 22 the War Department gave successive presentations to the House of Representatives and the Senate of a secret report on current war conditions. Another important Auditorium event was the delivery of a lecture by Thomas Mann on October 13. Planning, organization and administrative details for occasions such as these remain in the hands of the Music Division.

In the Division of Orientalia work has been concentrated on assistance to the armed forces and war agencies. Thus, in the Chinese Section, special subject bibliographies have been compiled, books and articles in particular fields have been collected and issued on loan, and brief articles and letters have been translated. Many of the written inquiries from the personnel of the Army and Navy have related to methods of studying the Chinese language, and have concerned the recommendation of suitable textbooks. Judging from the number of young men and women who make these requests, the development of language competence will result in the rapid expansion of Occidental knowledge of Chinese life and thought.

In order to extend the coverage of our own collections, the Japanese Section has collected records of Japanese materials in other American libraries which may be made available through interlibrary loan to meet the pressing needs of the Government. Already received are lists of the holdings of Japanese materials in the Engineering Societies Library, Columbia University, the New York Public Library, the Chemists' Club Library, and the New York office of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Japan Institute has supplied a guide to its

collections of Japanese yearbooks and periodicals dealing with economic problems.

The Indic Section has continued its close relations with, and its services to, the Department of State, the Office of Censorship, the Board of Geographic Names, the Office of Education, the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, and the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In addition to its advisory, reference and research work it has, in association with the Music Division, selected and supervised the recording of examples of Indian music for distribution among the Army camps and the high schools of America.

The principal governmental service of the Hebraic Section has been the translation of articles, documents or correspondence written in Hebrew and Yiddish. Progress by the Processing Department in subjecting the Library's Hebraica to cataloging controls is reflected in increasing demands for information derivable from the collection.

In the Division of Prints and Photographs there has been a notable increase in the use of photographs as documents. In this respect, the reference service has increased by almost 100 percent, and will continue to increase as bibliographical controls are perfected. Fourteen government agencies have used the collection. It has been interesting to discover that among the thousands of stereograms, long considered obsolescent, and significant only as curiosa, some have come to possess unique "intelligence" or "target" values.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture, assisted by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, has demonstrated its resources to a growing number of students who, either in person or by telephone or correspondence, are expanding our knowledge of Latin American art. During the year lantern slides and prints were reproduced for the use of several educational institutions, and provided to authors and publishers for use as illustrations in forthcoming publications. In addition, loans were made to art galleries, museums and libraries. Selections of material from the Archive have appeared in the *Inter-American*, the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, and other periodicals. The Keeper of the Archive, Robert C. Smith, has delivered a number of lectures, and has contributed articles to professional journals.

As a result of a series of discussions between the National Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress the relationship of the two institutions has been worked out in a manner which should benefit both and which should result in an improvement of the Government service as a

whole. Both because it will exercise an important influence on the development of the Library's collections, and because it is evidence of the practicability of planned cooperation between government agencies, the text of the agreement is printed in full:

(1) The relationship between the Library of Congress and the National Gallery of Art in terms of printed material in the fields of art shall be that of a basic reference library to an active working library. Thus, the National Gallery of Art will maintain a working library primarily for the use of members of the staff in the service and interpretation of its collections and the Library of Congress will maintain for the use of the general public, students, and scholars generally, as well as the staff of the National Gallery of Art, the most complete reference collection in the fields of the arts which its resources permit it to accumulate. The basic distinction in library function does not contain any implication with respect to a limitation on either the number or the range of the volumes to be acquired by the National Gallery of Art. Further, the National Gallery of Art is to be the sole judge of its needs in accumulating an active working library. However, the National Gallery of Art will endeavor to build up its library with the needs of its own staff in view and not the needs of art scholars generally.

(2) The library of the National Gallery of Art will not be open to the general public and students will, as a matter of course, be referred to the Library of Congress for access to printed materials on the arts. However, this rule may be waived where necessary as a matter of special courtesy or for other reasons.

(3) The Library of Congress will, insofar as its own collections permit, deposit on semi-permanent loan in the National Gallery of Art materials appropriate to a working library. The basic dictionaries and other professional tools will be acquired by the National Gallery of Art itself, and the Gallery will purchase needed materials of a more general nature which cannot be purchased by the Library of Congress. Where, however, the duplication of items in the collections of the Library of Congress makes it possible to do so, the Library of Congress will deposit in the National Gallery of Art materials of the character here described. Further, duplicate volumes acquired by the Library of Congress in the future, pursuant to the copyright laws or otherwise, will be similarly deposited.

(4) The Library of Congress will undertake to develop its holdings of books and printed materials in the fields of the arts in such a way as to meet as fully as possible the needs of the specialists of the National Gallery of Art as well as the needs of other general users of its collections. To this end, the Library of Congress will appoint four specialists from the staff of the National Gallery of Art as Associate Fellows in various fields of the fine arts. The acquisitions program of the Library of Congress in these fields will be worked out by the Director of the Acquisitions Department of the Library of Congress, the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts [i. e. the Division of Prints and

Photographs] of the Library of Congress, and the Associate Fellows.

(5) The National Gallery of Art will use its best efforts to encourage donors to make gifts of basic art reference books to the Library of Congress and not to the National Gallery of Art. However, if for some reason, a gift of books is offered on the condition that it be accepted by the National Gallery of Art, and if the prospective donor does not wish to consider making the gift to the Library of Congress, the acceptance of such a gift by the National Gallery of Art will not be deemed to contravene this arrangement.

(6) The National Gallery of Art will continue to receive funds from private donors for the purchase of books for its working library. It will integrate its buying policy with the policy of the Library of Congress. When its working library reaches optimum conditions, such funds will be used at least in part to buy books which are essential to a basic art reference library rather than to the type of working library contemplated by the National Gallery of Art. The National Gallery of Art will then deposit these books in the Library of Congress, with the right, however, to impose restrictions as to their use outside the Library of Congress.

(7) The Library of Congress will continue the arrangements now in existence with respect to the borrowing of books by the National Gallery of Art. That is to say, books other than those classified as reference works will be lent to the National Gallery of Art not for any stipulated length of time, but with the understanding that they are borrowed for a specific purpose and will be returned promptly as soon as the purpose has been accomplished. If the Library of Congress is in need of the volume before the National Gallery of Art is prepared to return it, the National Gallery of Art will return it to the Library of Congress by special messenger immediately upon request. Reference works can be borrowed by the National Gallery of Art under special arrangements. However, it is understood that none of the books in the Fine Arts Division [i. e. the Prints and Photographs Division] of the Library of Congress will be regarded as reference works for the purposes of this arrangement.

The services of the Rare Book Room continued to suffer as a result of the evacuation of its more distinguished holdings. As in the earlier years of the war, attempts were made to meet the requirements of investigators either through the substitution of reprints and later editions, or by providing information as to the location of copies of the works desired in other institutions.

In the Microfilm Reading Room, the provision of additional reading machines, the rapid expansion of the collection, and the development of card catalogs indicate better than pages of testimonials the value of the acquisitions secured through the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications and the uses made of them by the various war agencies.

Exhibits

The reorganization of the Reference Department placed responsibility for the choice and installation of exhibits in the Division of Prints and Photographs, and confided to the Assistant Chief, Dr. Smith, the functions of Exhibits Officer.

Three areas in the Main Building were assigned to exhibit purposes: the elevator lobby on the basement floor, the entrance to the Main Reading Room on the first floor, and the gallery of the rotunda on the second floor, together with the halls which adjoin it on the north and south. In the Annex, the foyer of the catalog room was chosen, and provision was made for exhibits in the special divisions.

Other developments were concerned with exhibit policies and practices. For example, it has been decided: (1) that the Library's exhibits, except in most unusual circumstances, will be limited to items in the Library's own collections; (2) that there will be an "exhibit of the week," representing some notable accession or commemorating an important event; (3) that responsibility for the planning, assembling, and description of exhibits will be the responsibility of the special subject or custodial divisions, and that the responsibility of the exhibits staff will be limited to their organization and installation.

"American Battle Art" was the subject of the outstanding exhibit of the year. Conceived by Private Lincoln Kirstein, and executed to coincide in purpose and time with a related display of paintings in the National Gallery, it was announced in these words:

The American people hate war as only a people to whom peace is full of promise can hate it. Nevertheless, the American people have fought seven wars during their six generations, and the history of their battles is a great and moving history. This is an exhibition of the drawings and photographs which record those battles.

Although most of the materials in the exhibit came from the Library's own rich resources of Americana, it was greatly enhanced by loans from distinguished collectors and institutions. A special acknowledgment of gratitude is made to the President of the United States who generously made available two prints of particular interest.

Occupying the entire north hall, and containing approximately 450 items, the exhibit opened with material illustrative of the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) which spanned the years from 1754 to 1763. Perhaps the earliest item was a contemporary print of the battle fought near Lake George on September 8, 1755. Among other pieces in this section were a contemporary plan of the city, harbor

and fortifications of Louisbourg; an original manuscript drawing of the British project for the capture of Ticonderoga; a pictorial map by Thomas Jefferys showing the plains of Abraham and depicting the positions of the armies of Montcalm and Wolfe and the fleet of Admiral Saunders; an engraving by William Woollett, published in London in 1776, after Benjamin West's painting of the death of General Wolfe, and a contemporary French print of the death of Montcalm.

Bunker Hill, the first major engagement of our War for Independence, was illustrated by two original maps of the battleground from the Faden Collection in the Library of Congress; and by a satirical print entitled *Bunker Hill, or America's Head Dress*, struck in 1778, which is in a sense a precursor of today's "psychological warfare" leaflets, being an attempt to belittle the courageous stand of the American troops. The beginning of the Revolution was fittingly marked by two original woodcuts by Paul Revere.

Among the pictures of naval engagements in the Revolution were a contemporary watercolor painting, attributed to Lord Rawdon, *The Landing of British Troops on the Palisades, N. J., 1776*, from the Emmet Collection of the New York Public Library, and several prints relating to the exploits of John Paul Jones from the United States Naval Academy Museum, including a rare mezzotint entitled *John Paul Jones Shooting a Sailor*. The Art Gallery of Yale University generously made available the original pen and ink self-portrait by Major André, which he drew on the day of his execution.

Of the many other items devoted to scenes in the Revolutionary War, particular mention may be made of the series of etchings by Daniel N. Chodowiecki, issued in Berlin about 1783; contemporary prints of the battles of Lexington and Saratoga and the burning of New York; portraits honorific and portraits satirical of General Washington and other military figures; plans of attack and drawings of fortifications, including the original drawing by John Montrésor, "chief engineer of his Britannic majesty in America," of a view of Mud Island prior to its reduction in 1777; and a copy of General von Steuben's drill book, prepared for the use of the Continental Army.

President Roosevelt's collection was represented by an aquatint, *A View of the American Frigate, Constellation, Capturing the French National Frigate, L'Insurgente, within Sight of Basseterre, Feb'y. 9th, 1799*; and the Denoon engraving of the loss of the frigate *Philadelphia* in the Tripolitan War. The first, which related to an incident in our "Quasi-War" with France, was supplemented by a broadside, *Huzza for the Constellation*, from the collections of the Maryland His-

torical Society; while the second, which pertained to an episode in the struggle with the Barbary pirates, was placed in juxtaposition to a contemporary print, *The Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli*, which came from the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts.

As might be expected, the section devoted to the War of 1812 portrayed the brilliant naval victories of the Lakes: Perry's on Lake Erie in 1813, which halted the British invasion, and Macdonough's in Lake Champlain a year later, which resulted in the destruction of the British fleet. The manuscript battle orders for the battle of Lake Champlain were borrowed from the Naval Academy Museum.

John Bower's aquatint, *The Bombing of Fort McHenry*, executed about 1815, was placed beside the Library's copy of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, in the holograph of Francis Scott Key. The Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, in which General Jackson's forces won a victory over the veterans of Waterloo, was represented by a group of eye-witness engravings.

The lithographs of Currier and Ives, and the engraved covers of contemporary patriotic songs and prints from original drawings made in the field, marked the progress of the Mexican War. A lithograph of *The Landing of the Naval Expedition Against Tabasco. (Mexico.) Comore. M. C. Perry in Command*, by Rear Admiral Harry Walke; two contemporary lithographs of *The Death of Major Ringgold, of the Flying Artillery, at the Battle of Palo Alto (Texas) May 8th, 1846*; and a caricature by an unknown second lieutenant of *General Zachariah Taylor, (Old Rough and Ready,) as He Appeared at the Battle of Palo Alto*, possessed a particular interest.

Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, in 1854, was reported in a series of wood block prints by Japanese artists, from the Chadbourne Collection presented to the Library in 1930.

The War Between the States was fully and carefully documented. Of outstanding importance were the brilliant and detailed original drawings of A. R. Waud, staff artist of *Harper's Weekly*, who followed the forces in nearly every major engagement, selections from the *Life Studies of the Great Army*, by Edwin Forbes, all of which form a significant part of the remarkable collection presented to the Library by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, in 1919. These were supplemented by prints made from the glass negatives of the great Civil War photographer, Matthew B. Brady, which were acquired in December 1943. A portrait photograph of General Lee attracted particular attention. Among the pictures was a series of lithographs,

representing battles in the western campaigns of the Civil War, by Alfred Edward Mathews, of the 31st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and published in Cincinnati by Middleton, Strobridge & Co., in 1863.

The Indian Wars were presented as a unit. There were photographs of General Custer and Sitting Bull, lithographs from the presidential campaign of 1840, recalling General William Henry Harrison's triumph in the Battle of Tippecanoe, a woodcut broadside of the Seminole Massacre of 1836, and an oil sketch on paper of a mounted Indian by George Catlin.

The story of the Spanish American War was told in a series of lithographs by Kurz and Allison; a contemporary etched portrait of Admiral Dewey, prints showing the explosion of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor, the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba, the charge of the Rough Riders, and other celebrated episodes. The National Archives contributed a group of rare photographs to this section.

The participation of the United States in the First World War was set forth in the official drawings made for the Army Signal Corps by staff artists who accompanied the American Expeditionary Force, and included the work of Chester Harding, J. André Smith, W. J. Duncan, Harvey Dunn, Harry Townsend, and Wallace Morgan. Other notable records were an original manuscript, in President Wilson's hand, containing a résumé of his message to Congress in 1917, asking for the declaration of war, and prints by George Bellows and Kerr Eby showing American soldiers in action. The exhibit ended with a series of photographs of the triumphal return of our forces. It is not altogether by accident that a signed copy of the President's prayer for D-day was prominently displayed in a case nearby.

The exhibit opened at 4:30 p. m. on the Fourth of July, and to mark the occasion there was a concert by the Army Air Forces Band, under the direction of Captain George S. Howard. Because of its special interest the exhibit remained on view through October. An album composed of selections from it is being prepared for publication.

The "Second National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year" was on display from May 1 to July, 1944. Like its predecessor of the year before, it had as its object the encouragement of artists in accordance with the aim of the late Joseph Pennell in establishing the Pennell Fund in the Library of Congress. Hand-made prints in black and white or in color, issued after March 1, 1943, were eligible. From the 1,200 and more prints submitted, the jury of admission, consisting of Marjorie Phillips (Mrs. Duncan

Phillips), of the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Richard Lahey, of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Ruel P. Tolman, of the National Collection of Fine Arts, and Elizabeth Mongan, of the National Gallery of Art, selected for the exhibit 372 examples of the work of artists from all parts of the United States, Hawaii and Canada.

The Jury of Award, John Taylor Arms, etcher, Stow Wengenroth, lithographer, and Alice Lee Parker, Acting Chief of the Division of Prints and Photographs, met on April 7, and awarded 35 purchase prizes; 5 of \$100, 10 of \$50, and 20 of \$30. A list of the prize winners and their subjects follows:

FIRST PRIZES

John Costigan.....	Fodder (etching)
Stephen Csoka.....	Long Island Farm (etching)
Armin Landeck.....	12th Street Walls (drypoint)
Martin Petersen.....	A Summer Shower, Central Park (etching)
Carl M. Schultheiss.....	In the Evening (etching)

SECOND PRIZES

Isabel Bishop.....	Straphanger (etching)
Asa Cheffetz.....	In the Hill Country, Vermont (wood engraving)
Ralph Fabri.....	Mayan Rhapsody (etching)
Elias M. Grossman.....	Wailing Wall (drypoint)
Eugene Higgins.....	Figures and Ruins (etching)
Joseph Hirsch.....	Lunch Hour (lithograph)
Guy Maccoy.....	It is Evening (silk screen)
A. Ross Pittman.....	Spring House (linoleum cut)
Doel Reed.....	River Country (aquatint)
William Sharp.....	Homewards (aquatint and etching)

THIRD PRIZES

Grace Albee.....	Forgotten Things (wood engraving)
Niels Yde Andersen.....	My Hat (drypoint)
Gross Bettelheim.....	Manhattan Roofs (drypoint)
Cornelis Botke.....	Cliffs and Sycamores (etching)
Frederick K. Detwiller....	Sardines for the Armies (silk screen)
Caroline Durieux.....	Exit (lithograph)
Fritz Eichenberg.....	Tales of Poe No. 2 (wood engraving)
Ernest Fiene.....	Winter Sun (lithograph)
Wanda Gag.....	Barns (lithograph)
Todros Geller.....	Song of Songs (wood engraving)
Harold M. Hahn.....	The Soldier's Hour (etching)
Helen West Heller.....	Blind Color Grinders (woodcut)
Edgar Imler.....	Going to Town (soft ground and aquatint)
Doris Lee.....	Country Wedding (lithograph)

Elizabeth Lentz-----	French Market, New Orleans (etching)
William Meyerowitz-----	Inner Harbor (color etching)
Robert Von Neumann-----	Trapnet Fishing on the Great Lakes (lithograph)
Grant Reynard-----	Down the Hill (etching)
Reynold H. Weidenaar---	The Road Is Rough (etching)
George Hand Wright-----	M. Bolly's Farm (etching)

The success of the exhibit was soon demonstrated by its recognition outside the Library. The Acting Director of the Department of Fine Arts in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made a selection of 100 prints in the exhibit for display in the Institute's gallery, and the American Institute of Graphic Arts chose from the exhibit the "Fifty Best Prints of the Year."

Other exhibits installed in the course of the year included:

The Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies in Peace and War, a group of photographs collected for the Library by the Netherlands Information Bureau.

Military Schools of the United States, books and prints from the Library's collections, together with historical materials supplied by the schools themselves.

Women and the War, books and prints from the Library's collections.

The Processing of a Book, a photographic record of the Library's cataloging procedures.

Colonial Scientists of Jefferson's Time, books, prints, and manuscripts from the Library's collections.

Cartoons on Washington by Gluyas Williams, the originals of the highly amusing series published in *The New Yorker*, lent by Mr. Williams.

Songs for Servicemen, song-slides compiled for the United Service Organizations and illustrated by well known artists, a gift to the Library of Congress. (This exhibit is now on tour and will be displayed in libraries and museums from coast to coast.)

From Guadalcanal, pencil sketches by Sergeant Howard Brodie and photographs by Sergeant John Bushemi, members of the staff of *Yank, the Army Weekly*, a gift to the Library of Congress.

The USSR Academy of Sciences—Twenty-five years of activity, books and prints from the Library's collections.

Captain Cook's Journal, 1768-1771, a photographic copy of the original manuscript journal of the first voyage of the *Endeavour* (now in the National Library at Canberra) presented by the Government and People of Australia to the Government and People of the United

States, on the occasion of the visit to Canberra of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and transmitted by Mrs. Roosevelt to the Library of Congress.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Death of Theodore Roosevelt, manuscripts and books from the Roosevelt collections in the Library of Congress.

Chinese Wall Newspapers and War Posters from India, some recent acquisitions of the Library.

The Work of the Red Cross, a selection from the collection of 50,000 photographs recently presented to the Library by the American Red Cross.

"What Hath God Wrought!", books and manuscripts assembled to commemorate the centenary of the first telegram, including the message sent by Samuel F. B. Morse from Washington to Baltimore, May 24, 1844.

Modern Mexican Printing, books and prints lent by Edward Larocque Tinker from his distinguished collection.

The Early Craftsmanship of French Canada, based on photographs from the *Inventaire des Oeuvres d'Art de la Province de Quebec*.

D-Day, the ticker-announcement of the invasion of France, a gift of the *Washington Evening Star*, installed at noon on June 6.

The Life and Service of Thomas Jefferson, a permanent exhibit arranged by Frederick R. Goff, Acting Chief of the Rare Books Division, and installed in the rotunda of the second floor, where it parallels a corresponding exhibit in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

There have been a number of exhibits in the Hispanic Room, among them those devoted to the following subjects: *Jefferson and the Americas*, *Victoria Ocampo and SUR*, *Books for the Study of Elementary Spanish*, *Scenes of Baía, Brazil*, *Early Newspapers from Mexico, Central and South America*.

Two noteworthy exhibits were installed in the foyer of the Rare Book Room: one, devoted to recent acquisitions of Americana afforded graphic evidence of the degree to which the Library has succeeded in strengthening its collections of the records of our past; the other contained 37 examples of the superb collection given to the Library in fiscal 1943 by Lessing J. Rosenwald.

The Legislative Reference Service

During the year 12,280 congressional inquiries were handled by the Legislative Reference Service. Compared with the corresponding

figures of 10,803 for fiscal 1943, 11,598 for fiscal 1942, and 9,707 for fiscal 1941, this record offers convincing evidence of the growing reliance of Congress on its Library. Congressional inquiries of the Service have mounted in number by 147 percent over the past five years, and by 528 percent over the past decade.

Equally noteworthy has been the increase in the number of requests for advanced research. Among such studies undertaken, in the course of the year, are 27 which deserve particular mention :

- The Use of the Executive Agreement in American Foreign Relations.
- The Regulation of Trade Unions.
- Legal and Administrative Provisions for Disposal of Government Surplus Material.
- Federal Aid to Education.
- Deficit Financing and Fiscal Policy.
- The Role of the Federal Government in Child Welfare.
- The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program.
- Codification and Revision of the Laws Governing Personnel Management in the Federal Government.
- The Treatment of Post-War Germany.
- Workmen's Compensation for Government Employees.
- Government Activity in the Betterment of Race Relations.
- Procedures of the Peace Settlement.
- The Power of Congress to Prevent Salary Payments to Individuals.
- Approaches to the Problem of Post-War Full Employment.
- Alternative Sources of Tax Revenue.
- Coordination of Federal, State and Local Tax Systems.
- Comparison of Tax Burdens—Great Britain and the United States.
- The Development of Federal Policies and Activities in Education.
- International Cartels and Patent Agreements.
- Critiques of Major Efforts to Assure World Peace, 1918–1939.
- Termination of War Contracts.
- The Role of Government Agencies in the Field of Small Business.
- Soldier-Sailor Voting Laws.
- Federal Field Offices.
- Subsidies and Price Control.
- Economic Survey of Siberia.
- Forestry Activities of the Federal Government.

Typical of other extensive research projects was a 360-page summary of editorial opinion elicited by the one-sentence, 55 word Resolution on International Security, introduced in the House of Representatives, September 21, 1943, by the Hon. James W. Fulbright, of Arkansas.

The working funds transferred to the Legislative Reference Service by the Department of State for the preparation of *Post-War Abstracts* were withdrawn at the beginning of the fiscal year, and, after some discussion, it was determined to inaugurate a new series, limited in

content to subjects of congressional interest only, and financed by appropriations made directly to the Library. About 50 abstracts are issued each month, and are sent, upon request, to 180 Members of Congress, an increase in circulation from the 134 who asked for the previous series.

Several measures looking toward the development and perfection of the Legislative Reference Service have been introduced in Congress and one of them, the Maloney-Monroney Joint Resolution, has been favorably reported out in the Senate. Bills introduced by Representatives Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, and Robert F. Jones, of Ohio, have had similar objectives. In the Senate, Senator Taft has advocated an enlargement of the scope of the Service, and articles published in *Fortune*, *The Readers' Digest*, and *The American Political Science Review* have referred to its past accomplishments in expressing a hope for its future growth.

The Law Library

The statistics of service in the main Law Library are, on the whole, encouraging. Readers increased by 63 percent over the year immediately preceding, with a corresponding increase of 61 percent in the number of books issued. The number of reference inquiries answered by correspondence showed a gain of 22 percent. These figures more than offset declines of 6 percent in the number of books loaned, and 7 percent in the number of inquiries received by telephone. It is entirely likely that the provision of adequate reading room facilities and the development of a reference staff of subject specialists are reflected in the large circulation of materials within the Law Library, and explain the reduction in the demand for outside use.

The statistics of service in the Law Library at the Capitol are heartening also; there were increases of 1 percent in the number of readers, 80 percent in the number of books issued for use on the premises, 4 percent in the number of loans, and 38 percent in the number of reference inquiries received by telephone, and a loss of 22 percent in the number of reference inquiries answered by correspondence.

The demands upon the resources of the Law Library at the Capitol disclosed certain inadequacies in its collection, and active measures were taken to correct these deficiencies. For example, extra copies of a number of state codes were provided, together with an additional set of the *United States Law Week*. Moreover, copies of books in

deteriorating sheep bindings were replaced by others bound in sturdy buckram.

The American Law Section was called upon to prepare reports on a number of important subjects, including the government of the territories of the United States, the status of conscientious objectors, and the laws concerning aliens. It has also compiled for the *Law Library Journal* a list of new books of special interest.

The British Law Section was privileged to assist the Joint Committee on Interchange of Patent Rights and Information for the Prosecution of World War II, of which the Hon. Harold M. Stephens, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, is the American chairman. Reference assignments were undertaken on a number of subjects in behalf of members of the staff of the British Embassy and the several legations of the British Commonwealth. K. A. Aitkin, of the Australian Legation, was assisted in the preparation of his study of "Australian Wartime Legislation," which is to appear in a forthcoming issue of one of the American law journals. The British Law Section, in cooperation with the Foreign Law Section, participated in the preparation of a report on legislation concerning the gold reserves of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, England, and various other countries.

The establishment of a new Mexican Claims Commission to hear and decide claims of American citizens to Mexican property has brought to the Latin American Law Section a number of important studies, including the investigation of general legislation on expropriation, enacted by the legislatures of the Mexican Federal Government and the several Mexican states. Other research problems have been concerned with rent control legislation in Latin America, the industrial banking laws of 15 of the American republics, war legislation in Central and South America, the recent electoral laws of various countries, labor laws relating to domestic servants, and the anti-trust laws of Latin America.

The principal contribution of the Law Library to the war effort has been made through the Foreign Law Section. During the year assistance was given in the translation of the Italian Civil Code. A number of reports were prepared in response to requests from other governmental agencies. These dealt with such subjects as the rights of aliens to inherit property in Denmark, legislation concerning the punishment for rape in New Caledonia, a review of a textbook on Soviet

military penal substantive law (for the Office of the Judge Advocate General), a survey of legislation on the administration of inland waterways in Soviet Russia, legislation concerning the conscription of Russian citizens for the armed forces, the rules of land warfare in the Balkans, the punishment of military crimes under the Italian Penal Code, a translation of the decree providing for the prosecution of a German citizen who has committed a crime while abroad, and legislation concerning the gold reserves of Belgium, China, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia.

VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND PUBLICATIONS

In the preceding Annual Report it was stated that "some of the principal problems connected with the future bibliographical service of the Library are the planning, supervision, publication, and distribution of bibliographies." After considerable discussion of the administrative organization best suited to an attack upon these problems, it was decided to abolish the existing Advisory Committee on Publications and the Committee on Bibliography. In their place there was established by General Order 1219 (March 30, 1944) an interdepartmental Committee on Bibliography and Publications "to recommend to the Librarian policies for the development of a bibliographical and publishing program in consonance with the Library's objectives, and procedures for the administration of this program." Subsequently General Order 1220 (April 12, 1944) fixed the jurisdiction of the Committee and determined its procedures. The members *ex officio* of the Committee are the Directors of the Acquisitions, Processing, and Reference Departments, the Law Librarian, the Publications Officer, the Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, the Assistant Director of the Reference Department for Public Reference Service as Chairman, and the Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division as Secretary. Two members at large are appointed—at present the Chief of the Division of Orientalia and the Director of Legislative Reference Service.

The creation of this single committee for both bibliography and publications represents a recognition of the fact that there is no real distinction between these important activities of the Library, and that they can be most effectively treated as a unit. The Committee is an advisory body, with no operating functions, but its advisory jurisdiction extends from the first discussion of a project in any one of the many divisions to the final recommendation concerning its disposition. The Publications Officer or the directors of the departments concerned are charged with responsibility for the execution of approved projects through the appropriate administrative channels.

The new Committee convened on April 3 and continued its work in scheduled weekly sessions. In addition to its consideration of proposed projects it has given serious and fruitful study to the basic question in the Library's bibliographical and publications program, i. e., the formulation of a more precise definition of the area and scope of the Library's activities as related to its Canons of Service. The Committee has also been concerned with the question of the

improvement in the design, typography, and format of the Library's publications.

As in previous years, the largest single publishing enterprise of the Library was its procurement of books for the adult blind. A generous Congress provided sufficient funds for preparing in talking book form and in raised characters most of the important new books of general interest as well as many classics previously unavailable to blind readers. This year saw the completion of the Bible as a talking book on 169 double-sided records. Secular literature available to the blind was enriched by a talking book version of *War and Peace* on 119 double-sided records, with an introduction read by Clifton Fadiman.

The bibliographical and publication program, exclusive of this special service to the blind, may best be reported in terms of the Library's three Canons of Service.

The needs of Members of Congress, our prime responsibility as set forth in the first Canon, were met principally by the Legislative Reference Service, which during the year issued the record number of 10 *Public Affairs Bulletins*. These Bulletins consist of factual analyses of current legislative problems prepared mainly for the use of Congress and its committees but available also in limited quantities to libraries. Topics covered include *Procedures of Peace-Making*, *Agricultural Subsidies in the United States 1933 to 1943*, *Cartels and International Patent Agreements*, and *Termination of War Contracts*.

In addition to the *Public Affairs Bulletins*, the Legislative Reference Service continued its series of abstracts of publications on post-war problems of possible concern to Congress, as well as a similar service concerned with material on Latin America. Six hundred and twenty-five abstracts of diverse publications on post-war problems appeared in the course of the year and 566 abstracts relating to Latin American affairs. Special sections of the Service continued such established serial publications as the *Digest of Public General Bills*, *Summaries of Committee Hearings*, *Summaries of State Legislation (1943-1944)*, and the *State Law Index Reports*. During the year steps were taken to ensure the general availability of the two series of Legislative Reference Service abstracts by sending sets to a group of depository libraries listed by the Superintendent of Documents.

The bibliographical activity of the Library has proved to be of vital importance in the operations of the Federal Government, in keeping with the intent of the second Canon of Service that the Library's

obligations to officers and departments of the executive and judicial branches of the Government are subordinate only to its obligations to Members of the Congress.

At the request of the War and Navy Departments the Law Library prepared English translations of *Courts Martial Law of Soviet Russia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Japan and the Disciplinary Code of Soviet Russia*. This publication was issued in a limited, mimeographed edition.

Another project, undertaken at the suggestion of the Division of Research and Publication of the State Department, is the *Current List of Printed Government Publications on Post-War Problems*. The first number, which was nearly completed at the close of the year and which included annotated items that had been issued in the period January-June 1944, will be followed at intervals by supplementary issues. This *Current List* is compiled in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, but much of the work is performed by other government agencies which supply bibliographical information and annotations for their own publications. If the project proves to be as successful as we have every reason to expect it will be, it will not only make available an important bibliography but will demonstrate the feasibility and value of cooperation among government libraries.

The Library participated actively in the inter-American program of the State Department. The bibliographical activity of the Hispanic Foundation was, as in previous years, an important part of the Foundation's general work of fostering scholarship and cultural interchange in the field of Hispanic studies. Fermín Peraza y Sarausa, during his service as Consultant in Cuban Bibliography, prepared a *Bibliografía de Bibliografías Cubanas* with descriptive and evaluative notes upon the 500 items listed. It is hoped that this work will be published during the coming year in the Library's Latin American series. The manuscript of *Latin American Periodicals Currently Received in the Library of Congress and the Library of the Department of Agriculture* edited by Charmion Shelby received a final editorial revision and was sent to press, and a revised version of *Latin American Belles-Lettres in English Translation* by James A. Granier was compiled and published.

Several guides prepared under the auspices of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics were completed after several years of labor and sent to the press. These were the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico* by John T.

Vance and Helen L. Clagett, the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay* by Crawford M. Bishop, and the first three volumes, covering Argentina, Bolivia and Cuba, of the *Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics* by James B. Childs.

The Music Division prepared a typed list of American orchestral works which the State Department sent to the symphony orchestra of Chungking, China; the Orientalia Division prepared many translations for the same agency.

Another major project, undertaken by the General Reference and Bibliography Division at the suggestion of several government agencies immediately concerned with foreign affairs or foreign personnel, is the projected bibliography entitled *Biographical Sources for Foreign Countries*. It is proposed to issue separate lists covering (1) general sources; (2) Germany and Austria; (3) the Far East; (4) the British Commonwealth of Nations; (5) continental Europe other than Germany and Austria; and (6) Soviet Russia.

The plan is flexible and may be enlarged or modified to meet the developing interests of the government agencies in one locality or another. The lists will include, in addition to the more commonly used biographical compendia, professional, industrial, commercial and trade directories; membership registers of learned and other societies, organizations, and institutions; and periodicals which regularly contain biographical information.

Other bibliographies prepared by this Division for agencies concerned with foreign relations were the reissue of *Foreign Language-English Dictionaries* with a *Supplement*, and the regional bibliographies which continued the program begun last year. In this series were issued lists on Alaska, British Malaya and North Borneo, France, the Japanese Empire, and Soviet Russia. In addition, the Balkans were documented in a general list and more specialized and detailed lists were compiled on Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The compilation of the list on France presented particularly difficult problems of selection and arrangement by reason of the sheer bulk of material available.

After two years it is possible to assess the program of preparing regional bibliographies. In the present war it was discovered that in addition to subject specialists, area specialists were needed in ever increasing numbers. Methods of training and study had to be improvised, knowledge had to be synthesized and marshalled to meet local and regional problems. Our series of regional bibliographies

became a valuable aid in both the economic and strategic phases of these tasks. After the war, we are likely to witness an increased emphasis in scholarship and research on regional units and cultural areas and to experience a greater opportunity for service in those fields. It may well be that the regional bibliographies already prepared will prove to be forerunners of a full series of regional bibliographies and guides to the Library's collections.

Examples of other bibliographies prepared in response to specific requests from government agencies and indicative of a service covering a wide range of similar compilations are: *Race Relations: Selected References for the Study of the Integration of Minorities in American Labor* (for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice); *Assassinations in Foreign Countries* (for the Department of Justice); *Night Vision* (for the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma); *Panic in War* (for the Army War College); and *Ship-Building in the United States from the Earliest Times to the Present Day* (for the United States Maritime Commission). Also for the United States Maritime Commission a series of biographies, for use in connection with the naming of ships, were prepared by a special project for which the Commission provided funds.

The third Canon of Service states that "the reference staff and facilities of the Library of Congress are available to members of the public, universities, learned societies and other libraries requiring services which the Library staff is equipped to give and which can be given without interference with services to the Congress and other agencies of the Federal Government."

Most of the publications and bibliographies prepared for Congress and for government agencies proved to be useful to the larger public just described. In addition, professional publications were issued which were principally used, outside the Library, by universities, other libraries, and the public. Among the Library's professional publications, the outstanding work to appear this year was the two volume *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, Fourth Edition (1566, 1177 p.). In all the libraries of the world where Library of Congress printed cards are used, these volumes will be indispensable reference works.

Another professional publication of general interest is the *Information Bulletin* which combined and superseded the former *Staff Information Bulletin* and the *Monthly Public Information Bulletin*. Beginning with the July 1943 issue, 11 numbers were printed during the year. The distribution of the *Information Bulletin* is almost

world-wide, being sent to Library representatives abroad, to the cultural relations officers of the State Department in Spain and Latin America, to libraries, scholars, and cultural centers in Latin America, and to members of the Library staff now serving on American fighting fronts from Italy to India.

The Acquisitions Department continued to issue its *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, the only bibliography providing a measure of control over the many, diverse government publications issued in the 48 States. The Department also issued a *Preliminary Check List of Russian Dictionaries Published in the U. S. S. R., 1917-1942* listing some 840 dictionaries—monolingual, polylingual, technical and special—of the various languages represented in the Soviet republics. This *List*, prepared by George Novossiltzeff, now of the Government Publications Reading Room staff, under the editorial supervision of Dr. Yakobson, the Consultant in Slavic History, has been circulated among libraries both in Russia and in the United States for emendation and additions prior to issuance in final form. The Acquisitions Department also prepared for the press a *German-English Dictionary of German Administrative Terms*, compiled by Otto Neuburger at the request of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department which has issued the *Dictionary* as one of its Civil Affairs Guides. The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* was started as a supplement to the Annual Report.

The Serials Division issued several lists related to its reference activities, namely, *Newspapers and Periodicals from Enemy-Occupied Countries*; *Newspapers and Periodicals from the Axis Countries of Europe since December 7, 1941*; and *Newspapers Currently Received*. The official supplements and annotated copies of the *Checklist of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers* and the *Checklist of Foreign Newspapers* have been kept up-to-date.

The Aeronautics Division, in addition to preparing numerous special mimeographed lists on various aspects of aviation, continued work on its master *Aeronautical Index* to which were added 12,000 entries. The very comprehensiveness of the *Index* which makes it invaluable as a reference and bibliographical tool within the Library has made its publication difficult. In previous years parts of the *Index* have been published through the assistance of the Work Projects Administration, and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. The Library is now exploring the possibility of establishing the publication of the *Index* on an annual basis.

Aeronautic Americana, a bibliography of aeronautical books and pamphlets published in America before 1900, by N. H. Randers-Pehrson and A. G. Renstrom, appeared in print after having been in preparation for almost five years. Publication was made possible by the Sherman Fairchild Publication Fund administered by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

One final professional publication merits description here. Because of the great need felt for a guide to bibliographical practice, the Committee on Bibliography and Publications assigned to Mortimer Taubé and Helen F. Conover the task of preparing a *Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress*. Staff members from all departments of the Library assisted in preparing the *Manual*, which was sent to the printer in July. It should prove to be a helpful standard to all bibliographers in the Library of Congress and in libraries and library schools throughout the country.

A *Guide*, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin, to photocopies in the Manuscripts Division of original manuscripts in British libraries and archives relating to American history has been completed and sent to the printer.

Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies, by William L. Friend, appeared shortly after the close of fiscal year 1944 as a memorial volume to the late Law Librarian of Congress, John T. Vance. Also appearing after the close of fiscal 1944 was the second and concluding volume of the encyclopaedic biographical dictionary, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912)*.

Several important bibliographical undertakings, though not completed, represent such substantial work in progress that they deserve to be mentioned here. Millicent Sowerby continued the *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, 1815*; Alexis St.-Léger Léger, Consultant in French Literature, started work on *Literary Production in France Since the War*; Sigmund Skard, Consultant in Scandinavian Culture, completed his *Report on the Scandinavian Collection*; and real progress was made toward the completion of *Russia: A Check List Preliminary to a Basic Bibliography of Materials in the Russian Language*. This project was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and has been carried on under the chairmanship of Michael Karpovich of Harvard University, and the editorial supervision of Sergius Yakobson, the Library's Consultant in Slavic History. The Netherlands Studies Unit approached completion of its two

compilations: *A Bibliography of the Netherlands East Indies: 1930-April 1944* and *A Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Netherlands*.

A brief word should be added here concerning plans for the future. The organization of the Committee on Bibliography and Publications provides for an orderly consideration of all publication projects, and for continuous clarification of Library policy in this respect. For example, the development of the Library's collections and services in Slavic studies, in the exhibits program generally, and in the whole world of photographs and moving pictures will inevitably be reflected in the bibliographies and publications prepared by the Library. Above all, it is expected that there will be increasing attention paid to the documentation of American civilization. The Library possesses not only in its books and pamphlets but in its manuscripts, maps, photographs, prints, music, and films a comprehensive record of the American past. The very bulk of this material makes its exploitation by scholars and creative writers difficult if not impossible. Guides to it must be compiled with as much care and competence as the Library is able to command. Consideration of the problem has already started, and the Library intends to produce such guides insofar as it can and still observe its primary obligation to the Congress and to government agencies.

IX. RECORDING LABORATORY AND PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Recording Laboratory

The year under review was the most active in the history of the Recording Laboratory. It produced during the year 1,109 masters for pressings, 648 16-inch instantaneous acetate records, and 1,859 12-inch instantaneous acetate records. Its total receipts were over \$27,000, and the capital upon which it operates—its revolving fund—had increased at the end of the year from the original \$5,000 to almost \$8,000, with supplies on hand worth an additional \$8,000 and over. Quality of work has improved, if we may trust the flattering letters we have received from musicians of international reputation and from those familiar with our work for the armed forces.

At the same time, the Laboratory has continued its experimental work. It constructed during the year a new machine for the reproduction of old cylinder records on discs, and its work in transferring wire recordings onto discs of the quality required for network broadcasting was remarkably successful.

Most of the work done during the year was directly related to the war. The Army Education Branch continued to use the Recording Laboratory to make all masters for its language training program. During the past year, so-called "second level" language courses were completed for 12 languages. Each of these advanced courses required the preparation of 48 to 50 masters, and involved certain special techniques developed for the Army in the Recording Laboratory. In addition, the Laboratory completed the masters for the Army's Basic Music Course, which involved a completely new use of the phonograph record in music education. These records are currently being manufactured and have not yet been issued. The Laboratory also aided the Army Education Branch by producing records for slide films as well as special film strips involving a new type of sound recording on film; preparing the specifications for three different types of portable phonographs to be used overseas and in this country in connection with its language training program; and making special tests of cellulose acetate and other new pressing compounds.

The Recording Laboratory continued to work with the United States Marine Corps, Division of Public Relations, in connection with its recording program in the Central and South Pacific. Whenever a new Marine unit was sent out by that Division, its recording personnel was first sent to the Recording Laboratory for training. In

addition, our engineers were called upon to advise the Marines in the purchase of necessary equipment for these expeditions. While in the field, the Marines assigned to recording wrote to us for advice in technical matters. The recordings are usually flown back to this country where they must be transcribed for broadcasting purposes as promptly as possible. The original recordings produced by the Marines in the field remain the property of the Library of Congress—a most noteworthy acquisition. So far, the Library has received actual battle recordings from Bougainville, Vella la Vella, Saipan, Guam, and other islands in the Pacific. This cooperation with the Marines also gives the Library a rare opportunity to record interviews with men returning from the field. Although our work for the United States Navy was not nearly as extensive as for the United States Army and Marines, a certain number of technical test records were produced for this branch of the service also.

The Recording Laboratory continues to be used extensively by the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. We have produced for this committee an album of band music for which it was necessary to provide a direct line connection with Bolling Field in order to record the Army Air Forces Band; an album of original soldier songs for which it was necessary to bring to the studio soldiers who had written such songs; a special transcription on the music of India which has aroused interest in many branches of the Army (the State Department has ordered a revised version for distribution to the high schools of the country through the Office of Education); and, finally, a special instructional record for use in hospitals and elsewhere to teach the men how to play small pocket instruments.

The Recording Laboratory reproduces and issues much of the material initially gathered by the Archive of American Folk Song. Eleven albums of the *Folk Music of the United States* have been prepared; the Archive staff determines the songs to be included, obtains releases from collectors and singers, edits the material before the recordings are made, and prepares descriptive notes and transcriptions of the texts for leaflets which accompany the records; the Laboratory prepares the master records, orders copies, arranges for the payment of singers and sells the records. The first series of six albums were placed on sale this year and over 12,000 records already have been sold; the second series (five albums) will be available early in 1945.

The same successful pattern of integration has characterized other joint projects of the Archive of American Folk Song and the Re-

Recording Laboratory. A collection of Haitian music recorded on cylinders by Melville Herskovits of Northwestern University, and a collection of French-Canadian folk songs recorded on cylinders for the National Museum of Canada by Marius Barbeau, were transcribed by the Laboratory on discs for the permanent collections of the Archive.

In cooperation with the Department of State under its international cultural relations program we have recorded Chinese folk music as sung by Chinese students resident in this country and have sent expeditions to Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and Africa to collect and record indigenous music. In all of these places we have been fortunate to secure the further cooperation of outstanding folklorists. The project in Mexico is directed by the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano; in Brazil by Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo, professor of folklore at the University of Rio de Janeiro; in Cuba by Fernando Ortiz; and in Africa by William Bascom.

The Laboratory continued to record much miscellaneous material of artistic, literary and historical importance, such as the concerts held in the Coolidge Auditorium; lectures in the auditorium by Thomas Mann, Mrs. Roosevelt, Frederick Goudy, Jean Hersholt and others; and readings by poets and playwrights from their own works.

Photoduplication Service

During the last year the Photoduplication Service produced a greater number of all types of photoduplicates, microfilm positive prints excepted, than ever before. The record shows a sharp increase in the number of negative microfilm exposures, enlargement prints from microfilm, and photographic projection prints. A statistical table comparing the production records of this year with those of last year appears in Appendix XV.

The number of separate requests for photoduplications decreased slightly (7,076 this year as compared with 7,500 the year previous) and the number of separate orders completed declined from 6,244 to 5,534. However, the number of items searched by the searching and reference unit, and the number of different items reproduced show a slight increase over the preceding year. This seemingly anomalous situation is explained by the fact that the proportion of requests for multiple items ordered simultaneously was increased.

The amount of money credited to the revolving fund during fiscal 1944 was \$67,111.50 as compared with \$73,397.25 for the preceding year. Although smaller than the previous year's total, the amount collected in fiscal 1944 is practically double that of the two-year average of \$36,557.86 for 1941 and 1942. As was pointed out in last year's Annual Report, income in fiscal 1943 was abnormally high because it included reimbursement for 200,000 feet of microfilm printed for the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications pending installation of microfilm printing facilities in the Office of Strategic Services Laboratory.

The total obligations chargeable against the revolving fund amounted to \$73,858.19. The amounts expended were: \$45,848.37 for personal services; \$17,512.49 for supplies and materials; \$7,184.81 for equipment; and \$3,312.52 for miscellaneous items. The accumulated unobligated balance in the revolving fund on June 30, 1944 amounted to \$26,175.48 as compared with the balance of \$32,922.17 on June 30, 1943, or a decrease of \$6,746.69. This decrease in the balance in the revolving fund is more than offset by accounts receivable of \$3,778.66 as of June 30, 1944 and an investment of approximately \$10,000 in the project for microfilming the Library of Congress collection of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson, all of which sum will be restored to the revolving fund during the first few months of the new fiscal year upon the collection of subscription payments for the film which was distributed this fall. Also, new equipment costing \$7,148.81 was added as against new equipment costing \$253.10 the year before.

Nevertheless, the Service is operating on a much closer fiscal basis than in prior years since its product costs more to produce because of increased labor and materials costs. Everything possible is being done to reduce production costs through the employment of labor saving devices. Long runs of photostats and enlargements from microfilm are now being made on machines equipped with paper re-winding devices so that the rolls of exposed paper can be processed automatically in the new paper processor. Notwithstanding, expenditures for personal services increased from \$28,152.58 the year before to \$45,848.37. This increase is attributable to three major factors: the need for additional employees to produce a larger number of photocopies, the statutory overtime pay increase, and the reclassification of members of the staff to higher base salaries as a result of the Civil Service Commission reclassification completed in January 1944.

Jefferson Manuscripts Microfilm Project

The celebration in April 1943 of the bicentennial of the birth of Thomas Jefferson led to a demand from libraries in general and from the editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* in particular, for a microfilm reproduction of the Library of Congress Jefferson collection which is believed to contain originals or copies of perhaps 80 per cent of all Jefferson correspondence extant. With a minimum of 12 subscriptions in hand to assure the financial success of the project, the Photoduplication Service commenced in October 1943 the task of microfilming this collection of 42,426 folios representing 70,935 pages in 238 volumes, after first engaging the services of Helen Bullock to edit the papers for microfilming and to prepare card catalog entries to be microfilmed with the individual documents. The project was completed in September 1944.

Technological Advances in the Laboratory

During the year several new items were added to the Laboratory's equipment. The most important of these was a processor especially manufactured by the Photostat Corporation to process continuous lengths of photographic paper up to 16 inches in width. This machine, which cost \$5,400, was delivered early in 1944 and is being used extensively to process photostat exposures and microfilm enlargement prints made on continuous rolls of paper. Photostats that can be made on paper 16 inches or less in width, except rush work, are produced on a standard Photostat machine equipped with a special paper re-wind attachment. The paper is automatically developed, washed, and dried in the new processing machine at a considerable saving in labor costs over conventional methods.

Other equipment acquisitions were a Recordak microfilm enlarger and a paper re-wind device to be used for making microfilm enlargements on continuous rolls of paper up to 12 inches in width. This device was built in the Library's shop from a design submitted by William Koppy, Chief Photographer, to whom much credit is due for his initiative and ingenuity.

A blue print machine, Pease Model 77, capable of four times the production of our old machine, was ordered in 1943 and was finally delivered in September 1944. This unusual delay was caused by our specification of a 25-cycle, 220-volt A. C. motor. It is necessary to connect

as much equipment as possible with the Library's supply of 25-cycle current in order to avoid fluctuations in the Potomac Electric Power Company's 60-cycle alternating current line on which the microfilm cameras are operated.

Official Photoduplicates

The number of photocopies for the official use of the Library, and the number of microfilms of old newspapers, exceeded the record for the previous year for all types of reproductions except enlargements from microfilm. A comparative table will be found in Appendix XV.

Of the sum of \$5,000 allotted for the purchase of materials for the production of photoduplicates for the official use of the Library, Members of Congress, and congressional committees, \$4,713.81 was expended.

Of the sum of \$5,000 allotted for materials for the Library's newspaper microfilming program, \$4,993.25¹ was spent. With materials thus purchased negative and positive microfilms of the following newspapers were produced:

	Number of negative exposures	Number of feet of positive film
<i>Washington Star:</i>		
July 1, 1943-March 31, 1944-----	13, 349	1, 650
<i>Washington Post:</i>		
October 13, 1926-December 31, 1930-----	47, 850	6, 040
July 1, 1943-March 31, 1944-----	10, 975	1, 296
<i>Washington Morning Times:</i>		
March 18, 1894-October 31, 1902-----	34, 075	3, 941
<i>Washington Evening Times:</i>		
August 5, 1895-December 31, 1930-----	204, 450	25, 759
<i>Washington Herald:</i>		
October 8, 1906-December 31, 1930-----	179, 121	21, 530
<i>Daily Louisville Democrat:</i>		
1851-68-----	12, 632	1, 776
<i>Springfield Republican:</i>		
January 1, 1877-February 17, 1899-----	80, 416	8, 316
Total-----	582, 868	70, 308

¹ This includes a \$600 payment not reflected in the statistics of the Accounts Office, owing to an under-encumbrance attributable to a clerical error.

Unusual Activities

The microfilming of the rare Chinese books sent from the National Library of Peiping to the Library of Congress for safekeeping was continued this year. Approximately 399,023 negative exposures and 101,973 feet of positive film (three sets of positives) were produced during the year, and delivered to the Order Division.

The file of microfilm master negatives of musical works, commenced several years ago, was increased this year by the following six works, of which the University of Texas and the North Texas State Teachers College each purchased positive prints:

The old English edition . . . Edited by G. E. P. Arkwright. London, Joseph Williams; Oxford, Parker & Co., 1889-1902. 25 v.

Les Chefs-d'oeuvre classiques de l'opéra français . . . Paris, T. Michaelis, 1880- . . . 38 v. (Vol. 31 missing)

Archives des maîtres de l'orgue des XVIe, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles . . . [Compiled by] Alexandre Guilmant . . . Paris, A. Durand et fils, 1898-1910. 10 v.

Istituzioni e monumenti dell'arte musicale italiana . . . Milano Edizione Ricordi, 1931-1939. 6 v.

Paléographie musicale. Les principaux manuscrits de chant grégorien, ambrosien, mozarabe, gallican; publiés en facsimilés photographiques par les Bénédictins de Solesmes. Solesmes, Imprimerie Saint-Pierre, 1889-1930. Series I, 14 v. (Vol. 14 missing) Series II, 2 v. (Vol. 1 missing)

Zahn, Johannes.

Die melodien der deutschen evangelischen kirchenlieder . . . Gütersloh, C. Bertelsmann, 1889-1893. 6 v.

Another valuable microfilm master negative added to the collection was that of—

Slave Narratives. A full history of slavery in the United States from interviews with former slaves. This is a work of about 10,500 typewritten pages prepared by the Federal Writers Project, 1936-38, and assembled by the Library of Congress project of the Work Projects Administration.

Finally, mention must be made of the establishment of the Library of Congress Photograph Section under the direction of Paul Vanderbilt with offices in the Auditor's Building at Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue N.W. Copies from the photographic negatives in this former O. W. I. collection are in frequent demand and commencing in February 1944 prints for sale from these negatives were made in the Photoduplication Service Laboratory.

THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1944.*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Registrations and Receipts

The figures for the past year show a material increase in business over the preceding year. Registrations advanced from 160,789 to 169,269, or 5.6 percent, and gross receipts from \$324,300.99 to \$333,270.24, an increase of 2.7 percent. The increase in registrations applied to nearly all classes of material, but was most noticeable in musical compositions (from 48,348 to 52,087—mostly manuscript pieces) and periodicals (from 42,995 to 44,364). There was a significant increase in the number of English books registered for ad interim copyright (517 to 602) and in commercial prints and labels (5,385 to 5,953). On the other hand, "books proper," i. e. bound volumes, printed in the United States, fell from 8,658 to 7,585, maps from 737 to 494, and motion picture photoplays from 693 to 604. The decrease in registrations of American books, doubtless attributable in part to paper shortage, was compensated, statistically and in the amount of copyright business, by an increase in the registrations of other book material (pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals). The decrease in registrations of motion picture photoplays (from 693 to 604) was overcome by the increase in registrations of other types of motion pictures (from 1,074 to 1,268). The material decrease in map registrations is perhaps due to present political and economic conditions, perhaps to other causes similar to those which reduced the number of book registrations.

The volume of copyright business has been in the past a fairly accurate barometer of business conditions generally. The figures for the fiscal year 1944 would indicate that the trough of war-caused dislocation of business has been passed and that the normal steady increase in the number of registrations is again taking place. Registrations for the past five years are shown in the table which follows:

**Registration by subject matter classes for the fiscal years 1940 to 1944,
inclusive**

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	7,585	8,658	10,377	12,735	11,976
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	27,683	27,558	33,620	31,187	34,687
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	4,730	3,568	5,119	5,845	13,926
	Total.....	39,998	39,784	49,116	49,767	60,589
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	82	156	651	1,553	2,504
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	602	517	509	565	958
	Total.....	40,682	40,457	50,276	51,885	64,051
B	Periodicals (numbers).....	44,364	42,905	45,145	42,207	40,173
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	1,126	629	963	1,362	1,276
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	4,875	3,687	4,803	5,010	6,450
E	Musical compositions.....	52,087	48,348	50,023	49,135	37,975
F	Maps.....	494	737	1,217	1,398	1,622
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	1,743	1,649	2,110	2,187	3,081
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	173	221	321	343	445
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,957	1,911	2,086	2,359	2,817
J	Photographs.....	1,270	1,042	1,502	2,411	2,590
KK	Commercial prints and labels.....	5,953	5,385	7,162	7,152	-----
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	2,426	2,317	2,917	3,058	4,699
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	604	693	871	822	800
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1,268	1,074	1,348	976	811
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels.....	44	20	27	19	-----
R	Renewals of all other classes.....	10,203	9,630	11,461	10,323	10,207
	Total.....	169,269	160,789	182,232	180,647	176,997

The fees actually applied for registrations of copyright amounted to \$301,110. Total earnings from these and other fees (for recording assignments, certifying documents, etc.) were \$319,466.30. The table which follows gives a summary account.

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1944

Balance on hand July 1, 1943.....		\$55, 569. 50
Gross receipts July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944.....		333, 270. 24
Total to be accounted for.....		388, 839. 74
Refunded	\$17, 347. 97	
Checks returned unpaid.....	81. 00	
Deposited as earned fees.....	297, 075. 10	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1944:		
Fees earned in June 1944 but not de-		
posited until July 1944.....	\$28, 140. 30	
Unfinished business balance.....	9, 996. 19	
Deposit accounts balance.....	36, 199. 18	
	74, 335. 67	
		388, 839. 74

Fees Received

Registrations for prints and labels.....	5, 953 at \$6	\$35, 718. 00
Registrations for published works.....	101, 856 at \$2	203, 712. 00
Registrations for published photographs without cer-		
tificates	418 at \$1	418. 00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	50, 795 at \$1	50, 795. 00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels.....	44 at \$6	264. 00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes.....	10, 203 at \$1	10, 203. 00
Total number of registrations.....	169, 269	
Fees for registrations.....		301, 110. 00
Fees for recording 4,354 assignments.....	\$12, 523. 00	
Fees for indexing 19,063 transfers of proprietorship.....	1, 906. 30	
Fees for 1,449 certified documents.....	1, 449. 00	
Fees for 215 notices of user recorded.....	215. 00	
Fees for searches made at \$1 per hour of time consumed.....	2, 263. 00	
		18, 536. 30
		319, 466. 30

Since July 1, 1897, the date of organization of the Copyright Office, the total registrations have been 6,406,555 and the total receipts for fees \$8,221,540.70. The figures, year by year, appear in the following table:

**Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, Etc.,
for 47 Fiscal Years**

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,441
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
1926-27	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	
1927-28	201,054.49	195,167.65	193,914	9,914	
1928-29	322,135.82	308,993.80	161,959		31,955
1929-30	336,980.75	327,629.90	172,792	10,833	
1930-31	312,865.41	309,414.30	164,642		8,150
1931-32	284,719.20	280,964.90	151,735		12,907
1932-33	254,754.69	250,995.30	137,424		14,311
1933-34	258,829.53	251,591.50	139,047	1,623	
1934-35	269,348.81	259,881.70	142,031	2,984	
1935-36	293,149.82	285,206.90	156,962	14,931	
1936-37	295,313.24	280,541.40	154,424		2,538
1937-38	326,326.67	298,799.60	166,248	11,824	
1938-39	330,466.37	306,764.40	173,135	6,887	
1939-40	341,061.35	320,082.90	176,997	3,862	
1940-41	347,125.35	347,430.60	180,647	3,650	
1941-42	376,906.63	351,158.10	182,232	1,585	
1942-43	324,300.99	306,836.70	160,789		21,443
1943-44	333,270.24	319,466.30	169,269	8,480	
Total	8,591,551.63	8,221,540.70	6,406,555		

Copyright Deposits

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which were registered during the fiscal year, is 260,338. The number of articles in each class for the last five fiscal years is shown in the table which follows:

Number of articles deposited during the fiscal years 1940 to 1944, inclusive

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	15, 170	17, 316	20, 754	25, 470	23, 952
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	55, 366	55, 116	67, 240	62, 276	69, 374
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	4, 746	3, 568	5, 119	5, 888	13, 926
	Total.....	75, 282	76, 000	93, 113	93, 634	107, 252
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	82	156	651	1, 553	2, 505
	(c) English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	602	517	509	565	958
	Total.....	75, 966	76, 673	94, 273	95, 752	110, 715
B	Periodicals.....	88, 736	85, 990	90, 290	84, 214	80, 356
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	1, 126	629	963	1, 362	1, 277
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5, 278	4, 190	5, 468	5, 648	7, 052
E	Musical compositions.....	61, 060	57, 343	60, 098	59, 369	46, 152
F	Maps.....	977	1, 462	2, 402	2, 824	3, 242
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	2, 419	2, 277	2, 583	2, 964	4, 014
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	319	393	580	552	647
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	2, 514	2, 698	2, 891	3, 302	3, 931
J	Photographs.....	1, 893	1, 655	2, 543	4, 173	4, 403
KK & K	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations.....	16, 508	15, 329	20, 026	20, 068	7, 136
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	1, 208	1, 386	1, 743	1, 625	1, 583
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2, 334	2, 098	2, 576	1, 884	1, 533
	Total.....	260, 338	252, 123	286, 436	283, 737	272, 041

During the last fiscal year 1,666 works were received in response to requests addressed to delinquent copyright owners, and in addition 20 works were received within the demand period where official demands were made, making a total of 1,686.

The number of works received in response to requests for copies sent to delinquent copyright owners again shows a decrease over the preceding fiscal year. This is due to the fact that fewer requests have been sent out, since fewer cases of delinquency have been called to the attention of the Copyright Office by the Card Division, and

through other channels of information; it encourages the hope that the efforts of the Office to secure compliance with the law in this respect are meeting with some success. However, as observed in previous Annual Reports, there is good reason to believe that there are still many cases in which works are published with copyright notice, of which neither the Copyright Office nor any other department of the Library can possibly have a complete knowledge and in connection with which the copyright owner makes no attempt whatsoever to meet the requirements of Section 12 of the Copyright Act.

During the fiscal year a total of 164,741 current articles deposited have been transferred to the collections of the Library of Congress. This number included 40,747 books, 103,200 periodical numbers, 17,631 pieces of music, 908 maps, and 2,255 photographs and engravings.

Under authority of Section 59 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 1,830 books were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1944, the following libraries have since 1909 received the total number of books indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 4,717; Department of Commerce, 23,076; Navy Department, 1,879; Treasury Department, 1,496; Office of Education, 22,855; Federal Trade Commission, 35,075; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Army Medical Library, 10,723; Walter Reed Hospital, 2,884; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,202; Soldiers' Home, 1,600; Public Library for the District of Columbia, 64,147. A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books. In all, 196,366 volumes have been thus distributed during the last 35 years.

The Copyright Act authorizes the return to copyright claimants of deposits not transferred to the collections of the Library, and for many years a large amount of material was thus disposed of. For some time past a different policy has prevailed and no deposits have been returned except motion picture films. These it has been found undesirable to retain because of their inflammable character and the present inadequacy of storage facilities. They are therefore returned to their depositors on the day of their receipt, after the necessary examination and recording. During the fiscal year 1944, 3,311 motion picture films, most of them consisting of several reels each, were thus withdrawn. Under an agreement with their producers, referred to in previous Annual Reports, one copy of each such film is subsequently made available upon demand for permanent retention by the Library of Congress.

Section 12 of the Copyright Act provides for deposit of copies of published works promptly after publication. Because of the need of the Library of Congress for the earliest possible deposit, a procedure was adopted in September 1940, by which copies may be deposited in advance of publication, one copy being immediately turned over to the Library for processing, while the other copy is held in the Copyright Office to be registered when the date of publication arrives. The total number of titles received by pre-publication deposit since the plan was adopted is 5,526, an average of 120 a month. Efforts to increase the participation of publishers in the plan have not been very successful, and the average number of titles thus deposited during the past year has been only 106 a month, the majority coming from six leading publishers.

Expenditures

The total expenditure for salaries in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year was \$302,915.38. Expenditures for stationery, postage, and transportation amounted to \$1,487.65. The cost of printing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and bulletins of decisions of the courts, so far as it can now be determined on the basis of bills paid and estimates where bills have not yet come from the Public Printer, is placed at \$18,688.99. The cost of "Printing and Binding, General," for the use of the Copyright Office, was approximately \$6,222.49. The total of all these expenditures is, therefore, to be estimated at \$330,002.80.

Accounts

On July 7, 1944, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the fiscal year were closed, and the necessary financial statements completed for the Treasury Department.

Correspondence

The volume of work under this head showed an increase corresponding, of course, to the increase in the number of registrations, as copyright business is transacted almost entirely through the mails. Incoming letters and parcels were 210,974 as against 206,375, and outgoing letters and parcels 232,974 compared with 228,672 for the preceding year.

Recording, Certification, and Indexing of Copyrights

On July 1, 1940 a new system of recording and certifying copyrights was introduced, as explained in my predecessor's Annual Report for that fiscal year. The form of certificate then adopted was based on a Patent Office form which, while acceptable to attorneys, has been criticized by some publishers on account of its size and typography. A smaller form is in process of gradual adoption, which will save about one-third in the amount of paper used and may be more satisfactory in appearance.

The number of index cards made and filed during the fiscal year was 551,712 and of applications filed 157,694. The large increase in the first of these figures (over 100,000 above the preceding year) is attributable to the number of titles of copyrighted works contained in vesting orders of the Alien Property Custodian, which of course have to be indexed in some way to permit adequate searching. The total number of such titles now comes to the formidable figure of 185,102 since the filing of the vesting orders began. Until recently these were indexed under authors as well as under titles and claimants so that two or three cards were required for each title. It now seems possible to eliminate all but the title cards, and this is being done, but there are at present 146,690 titles to be indexed and vesting orders continue to be received from the Alien Property Custodian, so that it will be very desirable to overcome the arrearage by the use of temporary employees, if they can be secured.

It is also desired to resume, as soon as possible, active work on the consolidation of the old copyright indexes. Little has been done on this during the past year because of lack of labor. The work of consolidating the indexes for book entries, comprising approximately 2,300,000 cards, was completed about a year ago except for a residue of problem cases, calling for a final clean-up, which will not take long. Some work has also been done on the indexes for periodicals. It is desired, however, to proceed next with consolidation of the indexes for music registrations, as this is the largest and most important class, except for books. Additional clerical service will be needed for this task.

Clement L. Bouvé

Colonel Bouvé retired from the position of Register of Copyrights on December 31, 1943. He died suddenly on January 14, 1944. His distinguished career before his appointment on August 1, 1936 is de-

scribed in the *Information Bulletin* of the Library of Congress for January 18, 1944, and additional details regarding his life and work are to be found in the notice of his death in the *Washington Sunday Star* of January 16, 1944 and in "Who's Who in America, 1942-1943." Special Order No. 71 of January 6, 1944 also deals briefly with the character of Colonel Bouvé's service.

Colonel Bouvé's administration of the Copyright Office was notable both for improvements which he made in the organization of the Office and for his constant and energetic endeavor to obtain strict compliance with the conditions and formalities laid down by the copyright statutes for securing and maintaining copyright. Colonel Bouvé's predecessors in office were actuated in great degree by a desire to promote a sense of literary property and a respect for the rights of authors; his own guiding principle was that of the trained and conscientious lawyer who feels that the provisions of the statutes should be always borne in mind and obeyed. Among the improvements introduced by Colonel Bouvé in the administration of the Office may be mentioned the creation of an organized legal staff, the establishment of an Examining Section to pass in the first instance upon all applications for copyright registration in accordance with specific rules and instructions, and the formation of a Revisory Board composed of attorneys and other experienced employees to act finally on applications initially rejected or those presenting unusual problems of law or procedure. The result of these improvements in organization has been to standardize the practice of the Office and to establish a body of precedents looking toward a more careful and consistent application of the provisions of the copyright law and of the rules for registration.

Personnel

Richard C. DeWolf, sometime Assistant Register of Copyrights, was appointed Acting Register of Copyrights to succeed Colonel Bouvé on January 1, 1944. The position of Assistant Register thus left vacant was filled by the promotion of Herbert A. Howell, who returned to duties which had been efficiently performed by him for several years before his retirement in the latter part of 1941. Following Mr. Howell's promotion, Simon Lasica assumed the position of Associate Attorney, formerly filled by Mr. Howell.

Other important changes in personnel have been the retirement on December 1, 1943 of Maud C. Brady and the appointment on March 1, 1944 of William P. Siegfried as Executive Assistant.

Mrs. Brady entered the service of the Copyright Office on November 16, 1914 and was advanced to positions of much responsibility, including in turn Chief of the Certificate Division, Chief of the Index and Cataloging Division, Chief Coordinator, and Special Assistant to the Register of Copyrights, including membership of the Revisory Board. Mrs. Brady's long service was characterized by marked executive ability and conscientious attention to detail. The employees who served under her owe much to the high standards of accuracy and industry which she always urged upon them.

Mr. Siegfried's many years of experience in nearly all phases of Copyright Office work and his satisfactory service as Junior Administrative Assistant qualified him for the larger responsibilities of the newly-created position of Executive Assistant which he is efficiently handling.

While the stringent labor situation produced by the war has resulted in a continued deficiency in the number of employees in the Copyright Office, averaging during the past year about 20, there has been some recent improvement, and the Office has been able in part to overtake the arrearage of work which had accumulated. The outlook for the future in this respect is more encouraging than it was at the end of the last fiscal year.

Publications

The series of Copyright Office bulletins containing decisions of the United States courts involving copyright was continued by the issuance on October 11, 1943 of Bulletin 23 containing cases decided during the second half of 1939 through 1940. This bulletin also contains two opinions of the Attorney General relating to fees to be paid for registration of prints and labels and, as an appendix, a case decided by the United States Supreme Court subsequent to the period covered by the bulletin, namely, *Fred Fisher Music Co., Inc., et al v. M. Witmark & Sons* (318 U. S. 643; 57 U. S. P. Q. 50), which was included out of its normal order because of its immediate importance. The copy for the next bulletin of copyright cases, No. 24, went to the Public Printer on June 28. This bulletin will contain cases reported during 1941 through 1943.

Proclamation of the President under the Act of September 25, 1941

This long-expected proclamation, extending on behalf of British nationals and citizens of Palestine the time for securing ad interim

copyright and renewal of copyright, was issued March 10, 1944. Its effect is to prolong indefinitely the period of 60 days provided for deposit of an English book in the Copyright Office to secure ad interim copyright and similarly to extend the period of four months within which the book must be re-manufactured in the United States. The period of one year before the expiration of the first term of copyright within which application for renewal must be made is likewise indefinitely extended. In other words, for the works to which it applies, all time limits fixed by the law for securing ad interim or renewal copyrights are abrogated until the President revokes the proclamation. The proclamation, however, does not apply to the British self-governing dominions. A British Order in Council, effective on the same date, grants reciprocal rights.

The texts of the Proclamation and of the Order in Council have been printed by the Copyright Office as *Information Circular* 84. A mimeographed circular of the same number, explaining the effect of the proclamation, has also been issued.

Copyright Bills in Congress

The following bills relating to copyright were introduced during the fiscal year, but none of them was reported out of committee:

H. R. 3672, 78th Congress, First Session. "A Bill to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Gearhart on November 15, 1943, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

This bill provides, *inter alia*, for the prompt sale by the Alien Property Custodian of enemy patents, trade-marks and copyrights vested in him, with certain exemptions, and for the regulation of fees paid for the use of such patents, trade-marks and copyrights.

H. Res. 420, 78th Congress, Second Session. A resolution to investigate the extent to which the rights of persons engaged in art, literature, science, mechanics, and the pure and useful arts in their original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas leading to invention and discovery have been and may be considered in law, equity, and common usage as property and proprietary rights, and the extent to which such persons have been or may reasonably be protected in the commercial or other use of such original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas; to report the results of such investigation, together with recommendations for necessary legislation to protect for a limited time the property and proprietary rights of such persons in their original

thoughts, conceptions, and ideas leading to invention and discovery.

Submitted by Mr. Plumley on January 27, 1944, and referred to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 4408, 78th Congress, Second Session. "A Bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled 'Copyrights'." Introduced by Mr. Keogh on March 14, 1944, and referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

H. Res. 504, 78th Congress, Second Session. "A resolution to investigate the question of effective legal protection for property and proprietary rights and ownership in original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas in art, literature, science, mechanics, and the pure and useful arts." Substantially identical with H. Res. 420.

Submitted by Mr. Arends on April 18, 1944, and referred to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 4641, 78th Congress, Second Session. "A Bill to amend section 4 of the Act entitled 'An Act to transfer jurisdiction over commercial prints and labels, for the purpose of copyright registration, to the Register of Copyrights,' approved July 31, 1939." Introduced by Mr. Lanham on April 20, 1944, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

S. 2039, 78th Congress, Second Session. "A Bill to permit the United States Government to use certain copyright material in furtherance of the national defense; to permit the Librarian of Congress to make and furnish copies thereof for such purpose and to make and furnish any person a copy of copyrighted material for the purpose of private research; and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Lucas on June 23, 1944, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Recent Important Decisions of the Courts in Copyright Cases

The decisions of Circuit Courts of Appeals and of the United States Supreme Court briefly summarized below appear in Bulletins 23 and 24 of the Copyright Office. Bulletin 23 is now available for distribution. Bulletin 24 was in the hands of the printer before the end of the fiscal year and will appear in the near future.

Taylor Instrument Companies v. Fawley-Brost Company (139 Fed. Rep. 98; in Bulletin 24). The Circuit Court of Appeals (7th Cir.) held that charts for recording temperatures were not copyrightable, and therefore not entitled to be registered as drawings of a scientific or technical character, or in any other class mentioned in the Act.

The court was of the opinion that such charts are objects of use and not explanation or instruction, being essential mechanical elements of the instruments on which they are used, and hence come within the doctrine of *Baker v. Selden*, in which the Supreme Court long ago denied copyright to blank forms essential to the operation of a system of bookkeeping. The Supreme Court declined to issue a writ of certiorari to review the case.

Shilkret v. Musicraft Records, Inc. (131 Fed. 2d 929; in Bulletin 24). Here the Circuit Court of Appeals (2d Cir.), overruling the lower court, held that the first proviso to Section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act securing copyright control of mechanical reproduction of music, published and copyrighted after July 1, 1909, applies equally to both unpublished and published musical works. Reasoning *a priori*, the court concluded that, notwithstanding the language used, it was not the purpose of the proviso to effect a discrimination between the two but merely to confine the right of mechanical reproduction to compositions copyrighted after the effective date of the Act. The Supreme Court refused to issue a writ of certiorari to review the decision.

Fred Fisher Music Co., Inc., et al v. M. Witmark & Sons (318 U. S. 643; 57 U. S. P. Q. 50; in Appendix to Bulletin 23). Under Section 23 of the Copyright Act a copyright in a musical composition lasts for 28 years, and the author can renew the copyright if he is still living, by filing an application for renewal within a year before the expiration of the first 28-year period. Under Section 42 a copyright may be assigned, whether it be the original copyright or the renewal copyright, after it has been secured. But can the author, before the renewal year arrives, bind himself by contract to assign away his interest in the renewal copyright after he has subsequently secured it? In this case the Supreme Court, affirming the Circuit Court of Appeals (2d Cir.), answered the question in the affirmative.

Sheldon v. Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corp. (309 U. S. 390; in Bulletin 23). Section 25 (b) of the Act provides that a copyright infringer shall be liable: "To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as *all the profits* which the infringer shall have made from such infringement" The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had held that the defendant was entitled to deduct from the profits payable to plaintiff such profits as came from their efforts and expenditures, including the selection of the actors, the preparation of scenery and costumes, the hiring of theaters, etc., etc. This resulted in reducing the profits recoverable by plain-

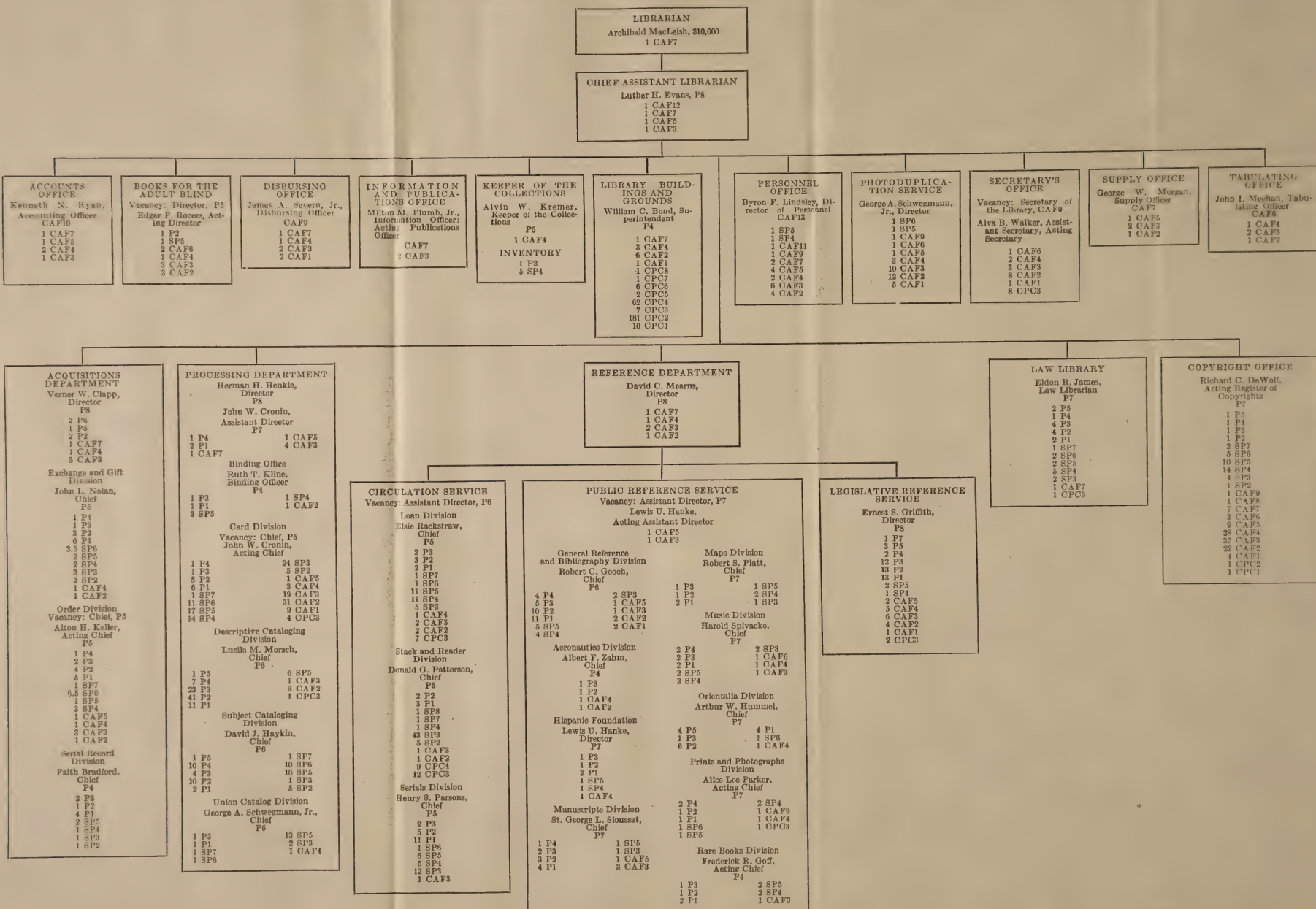
tiff to one-fifth of the total net profits. The Supreme Court granted certiorari and rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD C. DEWOLF,
Acting Register of Copyrights.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. CHART OF ORGANIZATION AND STAFF OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, October 31, 1944



APPENDIX II. STATISTICS OF PERSONNEL TURN-OVER

Nature of Action	1941	1942	1943	1944	Per- centage change 1944 over 1943
Appointments.....	533	758	1, 059	779	- 26. 4
Promotions.....	361	568	681	318	- 53. 3
Transfers.....	80	382	460	555	+ 20. 7
Details.....				69	
Increases within grade.....	141	494	262	322	+ 22. 9
Extensions.....			245	279	+ 13. 9
Reallocations.....	4	194	233	478	+ 105. 1
Increases (act of Aug. 1, 1942).....			366		
Demotions.....	3		2	6	+ 200
Separations (total).....	287	743	1, 261	745	- 40. 9
Resignations.....	186	405	750	531	- 29. 2
Terminations.....	58	229	389	134	- 65. 5
Dismissals.....		1	20	14	- 30
Retirements.....	17	14	6	18	+ 200
Deaths.....	7	3	9	3	- 66. 7
Military furlough.....	19	91	87	45	- 48. 3
Exit interviews.....			¹ 46	373	+ 71

¹ The first official exit interview was held in February 1943.

APPENDIX III. EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE LEFT THE LIBRARY TO ENTER THE ARMED SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Agnew, Samuel E	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Agricola, Raymond A	Card Division.
Alcorn, John M	Legislative Reference Service.
Alexander, Milton K	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Allen, Donald C	Binding Office.
Anderson, C. Hoyt	Legislative Reference Service.
Appel, Charles A., III	Stack & Reader Division.
Archer, Richard C	Maps Division.
Armstrong, Phyllis E	Law Library.
Atkinson, Elton C	Serials Division.
Bailey, Howard L	Law Library.
Baker, Charles E	Stack and Reader Division.
Baldassare, Silvio F	Library Buildings.
Ball, Dudley B	Loan Division.
Ball, George J	Library Buildings.
Barnard, Joseph M	Card Division.
Bartley, S. Claude	Serials Division.
Belknap, J. K	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Belmear, Herbert B	Card Division.
Bennett, George J	Library Buildings.
Berg, William B	Library Buildings.
Bialek, Robert	Card Division.
Billings, Elden E	Legislative Reference Service.
Bishop, William	Stack and Reader Division.
Blair, James A	Library Buildings.
Blanchard, Joy B	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Bonham, Clayton M	Library Buildings.
Bosserman, Raymond C	Serials Division.
Boswell, Paul	Loan Division.
Boteler, Charles M., Jr	Stack and Reader Division.
Boudinot, Henry M	Office of Information.
Bowen, John H	Library Buildings.
Bowler, Benedict F	Card Division.
Boyer, Daniel R	Library Buildings.
Boyette, Ollie	Serials Division.
Boyle, John W	Copyright Office.
Brannum, Theodore	Library Buildings.
Bray, Robert S	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Breen, Joseph	Loan Division.
Brown, Floyd	Library Buildings.
Burke, Clinton C	Order Division.
Burke, Raymond G	Card Division.
Burkett, Joseph W	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Caldwell, Callis A	Copyright Office.
Carlisle, John Clyde	Copyright Office.
Carson, Eugene J	Library Buildings.
Carter, Peggy S	Legislative Reference Service.
Cash, Edwin	Copyright Office.
Chapman, Mark	Binding Office.
Chase, Frederic P. S	Legislative Reference Service.
Cheadle, Harold L	Legislative Reference Service.
Cherry, Foster L	Stack and Reader Division.
Coachman, Daniel R., Jr	Loan Division.
Coffin, Lewis C	Union Catalog Division.
Cogswell, Kirch J	Stack and Reader Division.
Cole, Kendall M	Stack and Reader Division.
Connolly, Byron P	Card Division.

Cook, James W	Library Buildings.
Cook, John L	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Cooksey, G. Ralph	Library Buildings.
Cormier, John W	Library Buildings.
Cornelius, William G	Stack and Reader Division.
Coryell, Donald E	Library Buildings.
Covington, Jimmie	Stack and Reader Division.
Creech, Albert M	Library Buildings.
Culver, James H	Photoduplication Service.
Curtis, Philip J	Stack and Reader Division.
Cushman, Robert W	Serials Division.
Dalton, A. M	Library Buildings.
Danilowicz, Henry	Serials Division.
Darby, Willie	Secretary's Office.
Davis, William E	Photoduplication Service.
Dearborn, Earl J	Office of the Assistant Director of the Reference Department for Public Reference Service.
Debord, Charles L	Copyright Office.
Decker, John H	Library Buildings.
Dennis, Alfred P	Legislative Reference Service.
Dennis, James L	Library Buildings.
DeNoia, John	Acquisitions Department Office.
Dickson, Stewart	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Dietz, John William	Card Division.
Dixon, H. Burgess	Loan Division.
Dolby, Robert M	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Domer, August S	Serials Division.
Donat, Anthony	Serials Division.
Dougherty, Robert M	Maps Division.
Douglas, Henry H	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Dozer, Russell S	Legislative Reference Service.
Dubester, Henry J	Census Library Project.
Dunn, Tracy	Stack and Reader Division.
Duren, Albert	Secretary's Office.
Durst, Clyde W	Copyright Office.
Eakes, Algie R	Library Buildings.
Easley, Claudius M., Jr	Loan Division.
Eaton, Vincent L	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Edens, Edward H	Stack and Reader Division.
Elam, Charles B	Music Division.
Erskine, John C	Loan Division.
Farkas, Emil C	Legislative Reference Service.
Fetter, Elsie M. ²	Legislative Reference Service.
Feusier, Ralph L	Stack and Reader Division.
Finer, Joseph	Stack and Reader Division.
Fisher, Clyde V	Loan Division.
Fisher, John E	Exchange and Gift Division.
Flournoy, Copley W	Loan Division.
Fogarty, Philip E	Stack and Reader Division.
Fortune, Robert G	Copyright Office.
Foster, George N	Copyright Office.
Frech, Robert W	Copyright Office.
Fry, Bernard	Legislative Reference Service.
Fulham, Clarence A	Library Buildings.
Garlick, Robert	Copyright Office.
Gloyd, William H	Library Buildings.
Golner, Joseph H	Serials Division.
Gooch, Donald W	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Gottschalk, Barbara O	Subject Cataloging Division.

² Overseas American Red Cross.

Gover, Gerard H.	Copyright Office.
Green, D. Betsy	Card Division.
Green, Robert C.	Legislative Reference Service.
Greenway, George E.	Stack and Reader Division.
Griffith, William O.	Copyright Office.
Gross, Edward F.	Stack and Reader Division.
Grunke, Arthur G.	Loan Division.
Gunther, Lawrence	Legislative Reference Service.
Hackett, Edward J.	Card Division.
Hardesty, John L.	Serials Division.
Hardwick, Henry S.	Library Buildings.
Harley, John C.	Serials Division.
Harp, Willie W.	Library Buildings.
Harper, Robert E.	Card Division.
Harper, Stephen W.	Stack and Reader Division.
Hatton, Charles A.	Copyright Office.
Hawes, Richard P.	Stack and Reader Division.
Hayes, Jack C.	Stack and Reader Division.
Heelen, Hugh M.	Copyright Office.
Heiner, George	Law Library.
Heironimus, Herman H.	Library Buildings.
Heizer, J. Howard	Copyright Office.
Henderson, Thomas J., Jr.	Card Division.
Herbold, James E., Jr.	Stack and Reader Division.
Hernandez, B. C., Jr.	Stack and Reader Division.
Hill, Cecil	Library Buildings.
Hobbes, Alan B.	Order Division.
Holbert, Lelond L.	Legislative Reference Service.
Hollander, Manuel	Serials Division.
Holliday, Robert J., Jr.	Stack and Reader Division.
Holmes, Donald C.	Photoduplication Service.
Holt, James J.	Copyright Office.
Horne, Frank B.	Legislative Reference Service.
Horton, Frederick M.	Stack and Reader Division.
Horvath, Alexander B.	Hispanic Foundation.
Houghton, Robert B.	Stack and Reader Division.
Hubbard, Clarence F.	Library Buildings.
Hubbard, John D.	Copyright Office.
Hudson, M. Desmond	Serials Division.
Huntley, William G.	Library Buildings.
Hupman, Richard D.	Law Library.
Ingle, George B.	Stack and Reader Division.
Inman, Newton	Library Buildings.
Jackson, Arthur Dale	Legislative Reference Service.
Jacobs, Clarence E.	Library Buildings.
Jann, Edmund C.	Law Library.
Jenkins, Brooks A.	Stack and Reader Division.
Jenkins, John A., Jr.	Library Buildings.
Jenkins, W. S.	Photoduplication Service.
Jenkins, Willis H.	Copyright Office.
Jesneck, Kenneth L.	Card Division.
Johnson, Henry Laurens	Maps Division.
Johnson, John G.	Library Buildings.
Johnson, W. Scott	Card Division.
Jones, Lloyd R.	Serial Record Division.
Jones, Perry T.	Card Division.
Jordan, John F.	Library Buildings.
Josif, Harold G.	Legislative Reference Service.
Joyner, Frank R.	Library Buildings.
Joyner, McKinley	Library Buildings.
Kane, James S.	Copyright Office.

Karsner, Louran P	Card Division.
Katzman, Louis P	Law Library.
Keeley, Joseph J	Loan Division.
Keller, Edgar O	Serials Division.
Kelley, Herman L., Jr	Stack and Reader Division.
Kendrick, L. Carlisle	Stack and Reader Division.
Keriakou, Paris N	Card Division.
Kerr, Thomas H., Jr	Stack and Reader Division.
Kessler, Charles L	Serials Division.
Kessler, Milton U	Serials Division.
Kidwell, William F	Secretary's Office.
Kimmel, William J	Photoduplication Service.
King, Elmer S	Photoduplication Service.
King, William	Library Buildings.
Kinney, Neil T	Stack and Reader Division.
Knapp, Donald H	Copyright Office.
Knically, Ralph F	Copyright Office.
Kniffin, Wayne D	Law Library.
Kopanyi, Francis W	Serial Record Division.
Kouwenberg, Peter E	Card Division.
Kowleski, Stanley M., Jr	Card Division.
Kwong, Tom Ging	Photoduplication Service.
Labouna, Angelo E	Stack and Reader Division.
Lamb, Ethel	Stack and Reader Division.
Langdon, John E	Library Buildings.
Langone, Stephen	Legislative Reference Service.
Langone, Wilfred S	Stack and Reader Division.
Lawson, J. Robert	Publications Office.
Lee, Lloyd L	Copyright Office.
Leikind, Morris C	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Leith, Robert L	Copyright Office.
Lessley, James M	Rare Books Division.
Levenson, Harry N	Serials Division.
Levering, Robert W	Law Library.
Lewis, Benjamin H	Library Buildings.
Lewis, Morris, Jr	Card Division.
Lichtenwanger, William J	Music Division.
Lincoln, Marjorie G	Legislative Reference Service.
Llewellyn, John M. W ¹	Serials Division.
Lockett, Durward	Stack and Reader Division.
Loeb, Richard	Legislative Reference Service.
Lomax, Clifford M	Library Buildings.
Lupton, H. W	Copyright Office.
Lyons, Jacob G	Legislative Reference Service.
Lyons, M. Adelaide	Order Division.
Lytte, Erskine W., Jr	Copyright Office.
MacAllister, Samuel K	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
McBurney, John J	Stack and Reader Division.
McCarteney, Richard S	Copyright Office.
McCloskey, Robert B	Serials Division.
McCullough, John H	Library Buildings.
McCurdy, Clyde D	Card Division.
MacDonald, Elmer	Secretary's Office.
McFarland, Orin S., Jr	Copyright Office.
McGee, John D	Music Division.
McGuigan, Warren E	Legislative Reference Service.
McGuire, John G	Stack and Reader Division.
McKool, Michael P	Copyright Office.
McLane, Clark J	Copyright Office.

¹ Prisoner of war.

McLaughlin, Donald H.	Card Division.
McMullin, George K.	Law Library.
McVeigh, John B.	Tabulating Office.
Manning, Lewis B.	Secretary's Office.
Marlowe, Charles A., Jr.	Copyright Office.
Marsh, Nelson R.	Library Buildings.
Marte, Gonzalo S.	Legislative Reference Service.
Martinez, Ramon T.	Card Division.
Matthews, J. Aust.	Serials Division.
Mills, Jack L.	Copyright Office.
Milnikel, Clark A.	Photoduplication Service.
Mitcham, James A.	Legislative Reference Service.
Montel, John.	Card Division.
Moonan, Albert P.	Card Division.
Mumford, Andrew, Jr.	Photoduplication Service.
Mumford, Luther H.	Copyright Office.
Murdock, Overton L.	Law Library.
Murdock, Ralph A.	Serials Division.
Nazareno, Alfredo.	Hispanic Foundation.
Neeley, Anderson P.	Stack and Reader Division.
Netterstrom, Miriam ²	Maps Division.
Nichols, Thomas H.	Secretary's Office.
Nixon, William R.	Serials Division.
Noble, W. J.	Stack and Reader Division.
Norland, Calvert E.	Serials Division.
Norton, Leland D.	Stack and Reader Division.
Novick, Frank P.	Library Buildings.
Nuner, Robert D.	Stack and Reader Division.
Obear, Legare H. B.	Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian.
O'Hara, Ralph E.	Photoduplication Service.
Ohler, Charles W.	Division of Books for the Adult Blind.
Oliver, Henry A.	Library Buildings.
Olson, Lynn H.	Maps Division.
Parker, Dorothy V.	Card Division.
Partin, Frank A.	Law Library.
Pattee, Maxine E.	Library Buildings.
Payne, Louis.	Secretary's Office.
Perlman, David L.	Copyright Office.
Petmezas, Constantine.	Legislative Reference Service.
Pierce, Norman A.	Serials Division.
Pitts, Clyde C.	Library Buildings.
Polland, Harry L.	Stack and Reader Division.
Poore, John W.	Library Buildings.
Powell, George L.	Library Buildings.
Powell, Thomas Milton.	Stack and Reader Division.
Powers, James G.	Card Division.
Pughe, George A., Jr.	Personnel Office.
Rath, J. Kent.	Law Library.
Redding, Carl O.	Serials Division.
Redding, William J.	Legislative Reference Service.
Reed, Lawrence H.	Copyright Office.
Reifkind, Bertram.	Division of Books for the Adult Blind.
Reith, John W.	Maps Division.
Rempfer, John M.	Library Buildings.
Rhizor, Irwin, B., Jr.	Processing Department Office.
Richmond, Neal W., Jr.	Stack and Reader Division.
Ridgell, James A.	Library Buildings.
Riggs, John Beverley.	Manuscripts Division.
Roach, William P.	Law Library.
Robertson, Foster B.	Card Division.

² Overseas American Red Cross.

Robey, Ralph E	Card Division.
Robinson, Louis	Personnel Office.
Rossi, Charles B	Secretary's Office.
Rossiter, William W	Disbursing Office.
Rouff, Leon	Library Buildings.
Rowe, Melvin J	Library Buildings.
Rucchio, Eugene J	Library Buildings.
Ruggles, Bertram L	Legislative Reference Service.
Rutherford, S. Morton, III	Stack and Reader Division.
Rutledge, Alton	Copyright Office.
Salmon, Edward C	Copyright Office.
Saxty, Charles K	Serials Division.
Schmitt, Waldo E	Maps Division.
Schmuckler, Nathan J	Exchange and Gift Division.
Scott, Benjamin F	Legislative Reference Service.
Scott, Royal H	Card Division.
Shallcross, Joseph	Law Library.
Sharp, Freeman W	Legislative Reference Service.
Simi, Adrian	Exchange and Gift Division.
Simonton, Wesley C	Exchange and Gift Division.
Simpson, Thomas W	Serials Division.
Slater, William H	Serial Record Division.
Slidell, John R	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Slone, Joseph J	Library Buildings.
Smith, George E	Binding Office.
Smith, Louie M	Library Buildings.
Smith, Louis C	Subject Cataloging Division.
Smith, Paul A	Stack and Reader Division.
Smith, Robert D	Stack and Reader Division.
Spalding, C. Sumner	Music Division.
Spaulding, George L	Supply Office.
Sprow, Otis W	Card Division.
Stein, Cabot T	Photoduplication Service.
Stephenson, Charles H., III	Loan Division.
Stephenson, John H	Card Division.
Stone, Isaac A	Card Division.
Storey, Martha E	Law Library.
Summers, Joe J	Copyright Office.
Suosso, Alton W	Law Library.
Suter, Rufus O., Jr	Subject Cataloging Division.
Swanson, Bernard J	Stack and Reader Division.
Sweeney, John J	Library Buildings.
Swift, Grace H	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Tate, David B	Stack and Reader Division.
Thaxter, John H	Serials Division.
Thomas, Robert J	Card Division.
Thompson, William Wayne	Card Division.
Throckmorton, Walter J	Serials Division.
Ticknor, Francis B	Copyright Office.
Tighe, Leo W	Rare Books Division.
Tinker, Lula J	Card Division.
Tollman, Roger W	Copyright Office.
Tuttle, Ivin S	Stack and Reader Division.
Underhill, Eugene C	Card Division.
Valeo, Francis	Legislative Reference Service.
Vaughan, Donald F	Photoduplication Service.
Vega, Miguel E	Law Library.
Vengien, John L	Library Buildings.
Veselik, Robert G	Card Division.
Vietor, John H., Jr	Serials Division.
Von Guerard, R. B.	Stack and Reader Division.

Von Gunten, Robert	Copyright Office.
Wabeke, Bertus H	Netherlands Studies Unit.
Wachholz, Paul F. W	Hispanic Foundation.
Waggoner, John P., Jr	Order Division.
Walker, Howard S	Loan Division.
Walker, James L	Card Division.
Walker, Jimmie A	Copyright Office.
Walker, L. Burnis	Personnel Office.
Wallace, Staten	Card Division.
Walsh, Joseph M	Hispanic Foundation.
Walsh, Paul A	Copyright Office.
Walton, Manuel O	Exchange and Gift Division.
Washington, Lawrence	Serials Division.
Weaver, Walter C	Photoduplication Service.
Webb, Willard	General Reference and Bibliography Division.
Weber, Walton H	Card Division.
Wentz, Daniel S., II	Stack and Reader Division.
White, George A	Stack and Reader Division.
Whitlock, Roger S	Serials Division.
Wilkinson, John P	Legislative Reference Service.
Williams, George S	Serial Record Division.
Williams, M. Woodbridge	Stack and Reader Division.
Winston, Major J	Library Buildings.
Wise, William H	Copyright Office.
Wolf, Martin J	Legislative Reference Service.
Wolkonsky, Peter N	Photoduplication Service.
Woodman, Maurice L	Card Division.
Wright, Henry M	Library Buildings.
Zeleny, Charles E	Maps Division.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM THE ARMED SERVICES

Faris, Stephen	Library Buildings.
Hendricks, Catherine C	Serial Record Division.
Jaggers, Leslie R	Library Buildings.
Kennerly, Edwin B	Legislative Reference Service.
Milhollen, Hirst D	Prints and Photographs Division.
Phillips, William	Copyright Office.
Pruitt, Vester	Stack and Reader Division.
Scott, Warren W	Legislative Reference Service.
Smith, Louis C	Copyright Office.
Teal, Preston	Card Division.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF KILLED IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Andersen, Arthur M.*	Hispanic Foundation.
Bennett, Millard M	Legislative Reference Service.
Chavez, Alexander T.*	Copyright Office.
Coxetter, James G	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Ell, John W.*	Law Library.
Giles, William D.*	Library Buildings.
Granier, James A.*	Hispanic Foundation.
Mullaney, John F.*	Card Division.
Schultz, John	Serials Division.
Van Scoyoc, Charles W., Jr	Stack and Reader Division.

*Reported killed since June 30, 1944.

APPENDIX IV. FINANCIAL STATISTICS

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944 AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Appropriation title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other Govern- ment agencies	Reimburse- ments to ap- propriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds	
						Not available for obligation	Available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS							
Salaries, Library proper	\$1, 721, 256.00			\$3, 406.69	—\$8, 922.01		\$1, 721, 256.00
1943	36, 964.00				42.55	\$49, 292.70	
1942	42.55						325, 759.00
Salaries, Copyright Office	325, 759.00						
1943	2, 750.00			10, 462.15	—4.84	13, 216.99	
1944	176, 371.00						176, 371.00
Legislative Reference Service	9, 070.00			94.47	7, 405.31	1, 759.16	
1943	273, 953.00						273, 953.00
1942	7, 217.00			943.39	1.22	8, 159.17	
Distribution of card indexes				8, 064.26	96.60	7, 967.66	
1943	43, 380.00						43, 380.00
1942-43	1, 596.00			2, 447.46	3, 463.61	579.85	
Index to State Legislation				60.09		60.09	15, 000.00
1944	15, 000.00						
Sunday opening				118.37		118.37	57, 773.00
1943							
1944	57, 773.00			1, 069.86	518.32	1, 027.54	
Union Catalogs	476.00			98.36		98.36	198, 000.00
1942							
1944-45	198, 000.00			116, 356.45	95, 051.26		21, 305.19
1943-44				50, 027.26	46, 024.21	4, 003.05	
1942-43				22, 383.01	13, 009.99	9, 373.02	
1941-42					—3.03		
1940-41					—26.63		
1939-40							

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944 AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other Govern- ment agencies	Reimburse- ments to ap- propriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year 1	Unobligated funds	
						Not available for obligation	Available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—continued							
Increase, Law Library.....	\$95,000.00						\$95,000.00
1944-45.....				\$64,969.28	\$50,595.30		14,373.99
1943-44.....				33,990.16	27,262.47	\$6,727.69	
1942-43.....				2,804.37	677.92	2,126.45	
1941-42.....	20,000.00						20,000.00
1944.....				11,791.91	11,783.68	8.23	
1943.....	370,000.00						370,000.00
1942.....				203,560.98	197,133.43	6,427.55	
1941.....	270,000.00			8,166.42	7,076.00	1,090.42	
1940.....							270,000.00
1939.....				35,383.92	34,601.34	782.58	
1942.....				31,687.17	29,787.40	1,899.77	
1944.....	30,000.00						30,000.00
1943.....				36,752.33	8,588.03	28,164.30	
1944.....	260,000.00						260,000.00
1943.....				50,011.18	43,183.39	6,827.79	
1942.....				15,762.38	1,797.83	13,964.55	
1944.....	20,800.00						20,800.00
1943.....				3,731.01	3,547.53	183.48	
1944.....	16,000.00						16,000.00
1943.....				15,097.69	10,835.55	4,262.14	
1942-43.....				7,000.00		7,000.00	
1944.....	26,700.00						26,700.00
1943.....				7,980.97	2,618.77	5,362.20	
1944.....	59,000.00						59,000.00
1942-43.....	361,633.00			652.23	16.65		635.58
1944.....	40,704.00			142.76	29,387.94	11,458.82	361,633.00
1943.....							
1942.....	124.31				124.31		

Sunday opening, Library Buildings.....	1944	8,000.00				1,372.30			1,372.30		8,000.00
	1943										
Maintenance, Library Buildings.....	1944	16,600.00				2,585.90			753.55		16,600.00
	1943										
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	1944	100.00				500.00			500.00		100.00
	1943										
TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.....		4,464,268.86				749,474.78		617,506.45	194,567.78		4,401,639.75
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES											
Appropriated Funds											
Cooperation of American Republics (transfer to Library of Congress).....	1944		\$72,828.00			23,759.31		17,577.22	6,182.09		72,828.00
	1943					3,652.32		3,652.32			
	1942										
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS.....			72,828.00			27,411.63		21,229.54	6,182.09		72,828.00
Working Funds											
Transfers from:											
Board of Economic Warfare.....	1944		4,000.00								4,000.00
Emergency Management:											
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....	1944		7,200.00			600.00		600.00			7,200.00
	1942-43					102.92		102.92			
War Production Board.....	1943										
Office of Strategic Services.....	1944		18,160.00			13,695.14		4,290.44	9,404.70		18,160.00
	1942-43					196.36		196.36			
	1942					20.35		20.35			
	1940-42										
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS.....			29,360.00			14,614.77		5,210.07	9,404.70		29,360.00
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.....			102,188.00			42,026.40		26,439.61	15,586.79		102,188.00

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944 AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other Govern- ment agencies	Reimburse- ments to ap- propriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year 1	Unobligated funds	
						Not available for obligation	Available for obligation
TRUST ACCOUNTS 4							
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....				\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.....	\$300.00			2,401.23			\$3,201.23
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	24,123.42			1,273,162.89		1,297,286.31	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan.....	51,536.71			55,246.28	\$8,865.08		97,967.91
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account.....				171.84		171.84	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	27,936.57			22,772.56	2,735.72		47,973.41
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	87,104.98		\$94,351.12	111,175.94	13,068.14		279,563.90
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	20,000.00						20,000.00
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	1,000.00						1,000.00
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress cards.....	7,172.09						7,172.09
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.....	219,723.77		94,351.12	1,484,930.74	24,668.94	1,317,488.15	456,878.54
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,683,992.63	\$102,188.00	94,351.12	2,276,431.92	668,615.00	1,527,612.72	4,990,706.29

Appropriation title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1945
						Not available for obligation for fiscal year 1945	Available for obligation fiscal year 1945	
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS								
Salaries, Library proper.....	1944 \$1,692,649.26	\$1,689,914.04	-----	\$31,341.96	\$2,735.22	\$28,606.74	-----	\$1,750,000.00
	1943 -----	-8,961.12	-----	49,331.81	39.11	49,292.70	-----	-----
	1942 -----	42.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries, Copyright Office.....	1944 302,819.75	302,199.59	-----	23,559.41	620.16	22,939.25	-----	348,000.00
	1943 -----	-4.84	-----	13,216.99	-----	13,216.99	-----	-----
Legislative Reference Service.....	1944 170,931.38	168,400.54	-----	7,970.46	2,530.84	5,439.62	-----	178,000.00
	1943 -----	7,405.31	-----	1,759.16	-----	1,759.16	-----	-----
Distribution of card indexes.....	1944 270,041.11	265,352.08	-----	8,600.92	4,689.03	3,911.89	-----	271,605.00
	1943 -----	-7.18	-----	8,167.57	8.40	8,159.17	-----	-----
	1942 -----	96.60	\$7,967.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	35,000.00
Index to State Legislation.....	1944 42,378.47	41,986.97	-----	1,393.03	391.50	1,001.53	-----	-----
	1943 -----	3,463.61	-----	579.85	-----	579.85	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	60.09	-----	60.09	-----	10,000.00
Sunday opening.....	1942-43 -----	-----	-----	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00	-----	-----
	1944 -----	-----	-----	118.37	-----	118.37	-----	46,925.00
Union catalogs.....	1943 57,708.93	57,472.01	-----	300.99	296.92	4.07	-----	-----
	1942 -----	518.32	-----	1,027.54	-----	1,027.54	-----	198,000.00
Increase, general.....	1944-45 187,456.87	126,719.69	-----	71,280.31	60,737.18	-----	\$10,543.13	-----
	1943-44 19,303.79	57,196.76	-----	59,159.69	57,158.29	2,001.40	-----	-----
	1942-43 -----	24,460.73	-----	25,566.53	21,563.48	4,003.05	-----	-----
	1941-42 -----	13,009.99	9,373.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1940-41 -----	-----	3.03	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1939-40 -----	-26.63	26.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	85,000.00
Increase, Law Library.....	1944-45 64,624.37	40,987.21	-----	54,012.79	23,637.16	-----	30,375.63	-----
	1943-44 14,354.84	38,371.30	-----	26,597.98	26,578.84	19.14	-----	-----
	1942-43 -----	24,572.67	-----	9,417.49	2,689.80	6,727.69	-----	-----
	1941-42 -----	677.92	2,126.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944 AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1945
						Not available for obligation for fiscal year 1945	Available for obligation for fiscal year 1945	
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—continued								
Books for Supreme Court.....	\$19,997.98	\$12,603.18		\$7,396.82	\$7,394.80	\$2.02		\$20,000.00
1943.....		11,179.81		612.10	603.87	8.23		
Books for adult blind.....	368,777.76	195,349.15		174,650.85	173,428.61	1,222.24		500,000.00
1943.....		181,046.58		22,514.40	16,086.85	6,427.55		
1942.....		7,076.00	\$1,090.42					
Printing and binding, general.....	267,645.20	185,571.25		84,428.75	82,073.95	2,354.80		300,000.00
1944.....		29,353.48		6,030.44	5,247.86	782.58		
1943.....		29,787.40	1,899.77					
1942.....								
Printing and binding, catalog of title entries of Copyright Office.....	16,841.07	5,838.92		24,161.08	11,002.15	13,158.93		20,000.00
1944.....		8,588.03		28,164.30		28,164.30		
1943.....		153,050.42		106,949.58	68,818.00	38,131.58		260,000.00
Printing and binding, catalog cards.....	221,868.42	43,183.39		6,827.79		6,827.79		
1943.....		1,797.83	13,964.55					
1942.....		17,298.57		3,501.43	3,388.35	113.03		20,800.00
Contingent expenses.....	20,686.92	3,523.53		207.48	24.00	183.48		
1944.....		3,523.53		7,856.42	7,756.33	100.09		13,000.00
1943.....		8,143.58		4,266.14	4.00	4,262.14		
Furniture and equipment.....	15,899.91	10,831.55		7,000.00		7,000.00		24,100.00
1943.....				5,953.38	2,282.27	3,671.11		
1942-43.....	23,028.89	20,746.62		5,362.20		5,362.20		
Photoduplicating expenses.....		2,618.77		30,002.23	1,146.18		² \$28,856.05	
1943.....		28,997.77		652.23	16.65		³ 635.58	
1944.....	30,143.95							
Security of collections.....								
1942-43.....	343,975.98	343,488.63		18,144.37	487.35	17,657.02		350,000.00
1944.....		29,387.94		11,458.82		11,458.82		
Salaries, Library Buildings.....		124.31						
1943.....				8,000.00		8,000.00		8,000.00
1942.....				1,372.30		1,372.30		
Sunday opening, Library Buildings.....								
1944.....								
1943.....								

Maintenance, Library Buildings.....	1944	16,423.48	13,372.18		3,227.82	3,051.30	176.52	18,000.00
.....	1943		1,832.35		753.55		753.55	
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund								
Board.....	1944				100.00		100.00	500.00
.....	1943				500.00		500.00	
TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.....		4,167,618.33	4,198,636.33	36,549.89	978,557.42	586,488.45	321,658.58	70,410.39
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES								
Appropriated Funds								
Cooperation of American Republics (transfer to Library of Congress).....	1944	66,524.52	32,393.86		40,434.14	34,130.66	6,303.48	
.....	1943		3,072.25		20,087.05	14,504.97	6,182.09	
.....	1942		3,652.32					
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS.....		66,524.52	39,118.43		61,121.20	48,635.63	12,485.57	
Working Funds								
Transfers from:								
Board of Economic Warfare.....	1944	3,575.18	3,377.48		622.52	197.70	424.82	
Emergency Management:								
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....	1944	7,190.85	7,190.85		9.15		9.15	
.....	1942-43		600.00					
War Production Board.....	1943		102.92					
Office of Strategic Services.....	1944	15,936.32	15,815.07		2,344.93	121.25	2,223.68	
.....	1942-43		3,512.03		10,183.11	778.41	9,404.70	
.....	1942		196.36					
.....	1940-42		20.35					
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS.....		26,702.35	30,815.06		13,159.71	1,097.36	12,062.35	
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.....		93,226.87	69,933.49		74,280.91	49,732.99	24,547.92	

See footnotes at end of tables.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944 AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1945
						Not available for obligation for fiscal year 1945	Available for obligation for fiscal year 1945	
TRUST ACCOUNTS								
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....				\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00		
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.....	\$629.00	\$625.00		2,576.23	\$4.00		\$2,572.23	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....				1,297,286.31		1,297,286.31		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan.....	35,766.07	38,820.57		68,012.42	5,810.58		62,201.84	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account.....				171.84		171.84		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	29,076.79	27,660.27		23,048.86	4,152.24		18,896.62	
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	198,329.43	191,361.52		101,270.52	20,036.05		81,234.47	
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	10,788.30	10,788.30		9,211.70			9,211.70	
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	167.96	167.96		832.04			832.04	
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress cards.....				7,172.09			7,172.09	
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.....	274,757.55	269,423.62		1,529,582.01	30,002.87	1,317,458.15	182,120.99	
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,535,602.75	4,537,993.44	\$36,549.89	2,582,420.34	666,224.31	1,663,664.65	252,531.38	\$4,456,930.00

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1944.² Unexpended balance reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1945 in accordance with the "Legislative and Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945," Public Law 354, 78th Cong., approved June 26, 1944.³ Unexpended balance reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1944 in accordance with the "Legislative and Judiciary Appropriation Act of 1944," Public Law 96, 78th Cong., approved June 28, 1943, and will be reappropriated for fiscal year 1945 in accordance with the law as stated in footnote 2.⁴ For analysis of Gift and Trust Funds by Donors, see Exhibit B.

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1944
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances or appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1945
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.	Purchase of prints	\$800.00		\$2,401.23	\$3,201.23	\$622.00	\$622.00	\$625.00	\$2,576.23	\$4.00	\$2,572.23
Library of Congress, Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account:											
Babine, bequest of Alexis V. Bowker, R. R.	Purchase of Slavic material	287.40		971.48	\$24.50	34.04	34.04	58.54	1,180.34		1,180.34
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Bibliographic Service	46.76		95.13	141.89				141.89		141.89
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Chair in the Fine Arts	3,534.62		12,026.53	15,561.15	833.74	833.74	833.74	14,727.41		14,727.41
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	4,331.76		2,201.45	4.95	1,898.38	1,898.38	1,887.31	4,645.90	16.02	4,629.88
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel Huntington, Archer M.: Books	Enrichment of Music collection.	127.72		101.52					229.24		229.24
Consultant.	Chair of Aeronautics	3,626.16			3,626.16	1,813.08	1,813.08	1,813.08	1,813.08		1,813.08
	Purchase of Hispanic material	4,492.23		7,853.72	7,674.75	4,616.00	4,616.00	6,046.19	5,699.76	5,644.56	55.20
	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	43.65		261.91	305.56				305.56		305.56

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1944.

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1944
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1945
Library of Congress, Trust Fund, etc.—Continued.											
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.	Furtherance of music.	\$307.66		\$947.63		\$1,255.29	\$383.00	\$383.00	\$872.29		\$872.29
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	292.37				292.37			292.37		292.37
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	9,400.30		6,402.80	\$971.60	14,831.50	9,461.07	10,432.67	5,370.43		5,370.43
Sonneck Memorial Fund.	Advancement of musical research.	483.52		2,367.26		2,850.78	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,750.78		1,750.78
Whitall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows and for programs in which those instruments are used.	12,400.00		6,856.38	189.28	19,067.10	10,240.18	10,279.46	8,976.92	\$150.00	8,826.92
Wilbur, James B.: Chair.	Chair of Geography.	3,274.28				3,274.28	1,637.14	1,637.14	1,637.14		1,637.14
Acquisition.	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86		13,410.00		21,116.86	3,132.78	3,132.78	17,984.08		17,984.08
Treatment.	Treatment of source material for American history.	1,251.42		1,750.47		3,001.89	616.66	616.66	2,385.23		2,385.23
	TOTAL.	51,586.71		55,246.28	8,865.08	97,967.91	35,766.07	38,820.57	68,012.42	5,810.58	62,201.84

Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from investment account: Babine, bequest of Alexis V. Benjamin, William Evans.	2,906.80	43.41	43.41	2,906.80	2,906.80	676.00	43.41
Bowler, R. R.	432.00	1,214.34	1,646.34	2,906.80	2,906.80	392.54	392.54
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	250.00	375.00	625.00	1,253.80	1,253.80	625.00	625.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	2,824.40	879.13	3,703.53	1,700.00	1,700.00	2,003.53	2,003.53
Friends of Music in The Library of Congress.	105.00	104.47	209.47			209.47	209.47
Huntington, Archer M.: Consultant.	2,475.00	1,345.14	3,820.14	1,133.28	1,133.28	2,686.86	2,686.86
Chair.	7,562.89	11,509.12	18,922.01	11,636.57	11,611.37	7,460.64	7,285.44
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	112.50		112.50			112.50	112.50
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.	6,267.94	2,570.65	85.22	5,942.53	5,227.86	799.89	2,810.84
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke.	5,000.04	2,028.81	7,028.85	4,503.16	4,503.16	2,525.69	2,525.69
Sonneck Memorial Fund.		2,702.49	201.99	.65		2,702.49	201.34
TOTAL.	27,936.57	22,772.56	2,735.72	29,076.79	27,660.27	4,152.24	18,896.62
Library of Congress Gift Fund: American Council of Learned Societies.		7,960.28	1,319.12		1,319.12	6,641.16	6,641.16
Anonymous.		4,778.80	47.76	4,699.29	4,741.06	37.71	31.75

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1944
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balances available for obligation year	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1945
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued. Anonymous.	Towards a consultant in French literature: Feb. 1, 1943-Jan. 31, 1944			\$500.00		\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00			
	Feb. 1, 1944-Jan. 31, 1945	\$3,000.00				3,000.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	\$1,750.00		\$1,750.00
	Consultant in Slavonic history.	3,750.00		368.67		4,116.67	4,000.00	4,000.00	116.67		116.67
	Purchase of Braille volume.			\$1.00	\$1.00			100.00	400.00	\$1.00	400.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscript.			500.00	100.00	400.00					
	Development of Recording Laboratory in the Music Division:										
	Equipment.			335.57	205.68	129.89	77.13	280.31	55.26	2.50	52.75
	Revolving fund.		\$27,239.62	7,096.70	4,539.65	29,796.67	21,833.64	18,547.31	15,789.01	7,825.98	7,963.03
Coolidge Foundation.	Towards the support of its program of Library fellows:										
	1942-43			4,514.98		4,514.98	4,514.98	4,514.98			
	1943-44			10,000.00		10,000.00	4,442.57	4,442.57	5,557.43		5,557.43
	For preparation of a bibliography on Dutch East Indies.			1,608.55	8.00	1,600.55	1,089.08	1,089.08	511.47		511.47
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	22,812.63		5,250.96	286.32	27,777.27	20,802.64	19,843.51	8,220.08	1,245.45	6,974.63

[illegible]

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1944
AS OF JUNE 30, 1944—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1945
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued. Rockefeller Foundation	Toward the project for servicing motion picture film:										
	May 1, 1943 to Apr. 30, 1944.	\$13,750.00		\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00	\$13,750.00	\$13,750.00	\$16,350.00			
	May 1, 1944 to Apr. 30, 1945.	5,000.00				5,000.00			\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
	For expenses of organizing and developing collections of Slavic materials in the Library of Congress and elsewhere in the United States.	12,000.00				12,000.00	3,903.96	3,625.31	8,374.69	\$283.65	8,091.04
Semitic Division Gift Fund. Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Acquisition of Semitic material.			350.00		350.00			350.00		350.00
	Musical concerts.	2,500.00		35.95	35.95	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,535.95			
	Musical concerts—Proceeds from sale of books—The Stradivari Memorial.			464.49		464.49			464.49		464.49
Witherspoon, bequest of Herbert.	Purchase of Paganini material.	2,500.00				2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00			
	Purchase of Eugene Field manuscript.	150.00				150.00	150.00		150.00	150.00	
	Florence Hinkle Witherspoon Memorial.			18.00	18.00				18.00	18.00	
	TOTAL.	\$7,104.98	94,351.12	111,175.94	13,068.14	279,563.90	198,329.43	191,361.52	270,620.03	66.05	81,234.47

C. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED
AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of invest- ments	Antici- pated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Uninvested cash held by Treasury, U. S., no annual income	Total face value of investments, uninvested cash, and cash in permanent loan	Total anti- cipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931.	Purchase of Slavic material.			\$6,684.74	\$267.40		\$6,684.74	\$267.40
William Everts Benjamin Fund, re- ceived in April 1927.	Chair of American History.	\$50,869.00	\$1,352.00			\$26.62	50,895.62	1,352.00
Richard Rogers Bowker Fund, re- ceived in January 1926.	Bibliographic service.	8,800.00	432.00	1,169.06	46.76	46.27	10,015.33	478.76
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.	Chair of Fine Arts.	5,000.00	(?)	88,365.58	3,534.62	30.00	93,395.58	3,534.62
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Founda- tion, received in November 1926. ³	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	38,900.00	2,424.40	108,294.07	4,331.76	35.20	147,229.27	6,756.16
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August, 1942.	Enrichment of music collection.	2,150.00	105.00	3,192.85	127.72		5,342.85	232.72
Daniel Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the promotion of aeronautics, re- ceived in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics.			90,654.22	3,626.16		90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer N. Huntington Foundation ⁴ Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927.	Purchase of Hispanic material.			112,305.74	4,492.23		112,305.74	4,492.23
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.	49,500.00	(?)	1,091.25	43.65	33.75	50,625.00	43.65
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, re- ceived in March 1933.	Furtherance of music.			7,691.59	307.66		7,691.59	307.66
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, re- ceived in October 1943.	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller col- lection of flutes.	6,450.00	150.00	11,515.87	460.64		17,965.87	610.64
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collections.	\$84,928.56	4,500.00	238,419.64	9,536.78		323,348.20	14,036.78

Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund, received in December 1938. ⁶ Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association, re- ceived in October 1929.	Maintenance of a consultancy (or for any other needs of the Library). Aid and advancement of musical re- search.	186,310.00	5,000.04	-----	-----	186,310.00	5,000.04
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Founda- tion, received between March 1936 and June 1943.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall and for concerts in which those instruments are used.	-----	-----	12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
James B. Wilbur: Donation, received in August 1925.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall and for concerts in which those instruments are used.	-----	-----	310,000.00	12,400.00	310,000.00	12,400.00
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.	-----	-----	192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Treatment of source material on American history.	-----	-----	31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Chair of Geography.	-----	-----	81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
	TOTAL.	432,907.56	13,963.44	1,297,286.31	51,891.46	1,730,365.71	65,854.90

¹ Consisting of bonds, stocks and realty. (Stocks of no par value are listed at selling price as of June 30, 1944.)

² Income indefinite.

³ In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$15,000 a year) from a fund of \$400,000, held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

⁴ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half the income from \$888,348.09 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English language.

⁵ Of this amount \$50,694.26 represents book values of realty and investments held by the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.

⁶ Consisting of one-half of the proceeds to be realized from the sale of real estate (assessed at \$372,620) conveyed to the Trust Fund Board by Miss Annie May Hegeman.

NOTE.—This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, in the amount of \$20,000, accepted by an act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912), and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection.

APPENDIX V. PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OPERATIONS, JANUARY 3-22, 1944

Operations	Entries prepared and arranged	Entries consolidated	Shelves read	Man-days consumed	Staff members participating
"A"—Sought return of all possible classified books to regular shelf locations. No statistics maintained.....					
"B"—Preparation of entries for volumes in the Rare Books Division, including preliminary arrangement of entries.....	48,052			307	
"C"—Preparation of entries for books in use by study facilities, including preliminary arrangement of entries.....	4,835			28½	
"D"—Preparation of entries for books in wartime protective storage, including preliminary arrangement of entries.....	47,335			147½	
"E"—Preparation of entries for books in the binding process, including preliminary arrangement of entries.....	8,071			50½	
"F"—Transcription of charges for certain volumes on outside loan, including preliminary arrangement of charges.....	8,103			37½	
"G"—Preparation of entries for books in reference, special and miscellaneous collections ¹	96,457			645	
"H"—Final arrangement and consolidation of all entries.....		212,853		264½	
Shelf Reading.....			c. 154,518	925	
Staff-wide Participation ²					238
TOTALS.....	212,853	212,853	c. 154,518	³ 2,406½	238

¹ In Library Buildings, Capitol, and congressional office buildings.

² As noted, 238 staff members participated: 114 from Reference Department; 74 from Processing Department; 33 from Acquisitions Department; 7 from Copyright Office; 6 from Administrative Offices; and 4 from Law Library.

³ Originally estimated to require a total of 2,420 man-days.

APPENDIX VI. STATISTICS OF BINDING, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1944	1943
Books transmitted to the Bindery:		
Full binding: books-----	27, 197	29, 263
Full binding: newspapers-----	2, 656	2, 162
Quarter-binding-----	20, 381	24, 304
Total new binding-----	50, 234	55, 729
Rebinding-----	¹ 10, 856	3, 729
Total volumes transmitted to the Bindery-----	61, 090	59, 458
Books returned from the Bindery:		
Full binding: books-----	23, 506	22, 502
Full binding: newspapers-----	2, 858	2, 162
Quarter-binding-----	17, 489	23, 240
Miscellaneous-----	-----	3, 298
Total new binding returned-----	43, 853	51, 202
Rebinding-----	8, 324	10, 624
Total volumes returned-----	52, 177	61, 826
Pamphlets stitched in covers-----	26, 330	² 32, 051
Rare books repaired, cleaned and conditioned-----	7, 897	² 8, 993
Prints and fine arts books given preservative treatment-----	29, 001	² 36, 114
Manuscripts restored and repaired-----	64, 304	² 43, 536
Maps mounted and conditioned-----	50, 622	² 45, 973
Miscellaneous lettering not included above-----	37, 557	² 26, 835
Other books repaired without binding-----	2, 169	² 4, 010

¹ Including 3, 000 volumes transmitted for rebinding under special appropriation.

² Adjusted from figures in Annual Report for 1943.

APPENDIX VII. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS

A. ACQUISITIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	Net accessions		Total contents of the Library	
	1944	1943	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Volumes and pamphlets.....	481,733	213,061	7,304,181	¹ 6,822,448
Unbound serial parts (except newspapers).....	572,575	² 802,618	³ (est.) 2,513,990	(⁴)
Unbound newspaper issues.....	271,390	² 319,080	³ (est.) 90,600	(⁴)
Manuscripts (pieces).....	290,616	221,371	(est.) 7,790,616	⁶ (est.) 7,500,000
Maps and views.....	33,349	31,568	1,537,168	1,503,819
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	7,557	9,290	32,214	24,657
Motion pictures (reels).....	3,998		9,127	⁷ 5,129
Music (volumes and pieces).....	23,076	22,374	1,664,730	1,641,654
Phonographic recordings (records).....	17,123	15,698	105,574	88,451
Photographic negatives, prints and slides.....	742,462	(³)	⁸ (est.) 881,631	(⁴)
Prints, fine (pieces).....	7,647	3,035	572,461	564,814
Other (broadside, posters, etc.).....	11,624	(⁴)	⁹ (est.) 137,424	(⁴)

¹ Figure based on the count of printed volumes and pamphlets, June 1902.

² Gross accessions; does not allow for consolidations in binding (see *Annual Report 1943*, p. 236).

³ As follows:

Periodicals Reading Room.....	(est.) 405,000
Government Publications Reading Room.....	(est.) 1,993,462
Law Library.....	(est.) 115,528
	(est.) 2,513,990

⁴ Count not available.

⁵ As follows:

Periodicals Reading Room.....	(est.) 90,300
Indic Section, Orientalia Division.....	(est.) 300
	(est.) 90,600

⁶ Estimate June 30, 1943 (see *Annual Report 1943*, p. 29).

⁷ See *Annual Report 1943*, p. 213.

⁸ In the Prints and Photographs Division as follows:

Sculpture, architecture, etc.....	(est.) 50,000
Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture.....	9,840
Historic American Buildings Survey.....	29,297
Archive of Hispanic Culture (prints).....	12,113
(slides).....	3,481
Artistic photographs.....	400
Portrait collection (including Dean, Bachrach, and Genthe Collections).....	(est.) 60,000
Matthew Brady Collection (prints).....	2,300
(Second Matthew Brady Collection (negatives).....	(est.) 7,000
Red Cross Collection.....	(est.) 50,000
World War I.....	(est.) 2,500
World War II.....	(est.) 7,700
Old Copyright collection.....	(est.) 25,000
	(est.) 259,631
In the Photographic Section (see footnote 10, table B).....	(est.) 622,000
	(est.) 881,631

* In various Divisions as follows:

Rare Books Division:

Broadside collection.....	14,721
Copyright title-page collection.....	(est.) 50,000
Playbills.....	(est.) 2,000
Deathmasks.....	1

Prints and Photographs Division:

Drawings (including 4,177 in Cabinet of American Illustration).....	(est.) 5,000
Posters.....	(est.) 9,000
Printers' marks.....	(est.) 11,005
Postage stamps (proofsheets).....	6,993
Bookplates.....	(est.) 38,400

Music Division:

Drawings.....	(est.) 200
Posters.....	(est.) 100
Plaster-casts (hands).....	(est.) 4

 (est.) 137,424

B. ACCESSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1944, BY SOURCE AND FORM

Source	Volumes and pamphlets	Unbound serial parts excluding newspapers (pieces)	News-papers (issues)	Manuscripts (pieces)	Maps and views (pieces)	Micro-films (reels and strips)	Motion pictures (reels)	Music (pieces)	Phono-graph records (records)	Photo-graphic prints, negatives, slides (pieces)	Photo-stats (sheets)	Prints (fine pieces)	Other (broad-sides, etc.) (pieces)	Total (pieces, etc.)
By purchase from:														
Increase of Library of Congress,														
General.....	52,087	13,336	12,252	11,524	126	4,304		5,650	688	12,790	6,056	7,557	2,701	91,833
Increase of Law Library.....	20,397	11,027	1135	1301										20,397
Books for Supreme Court.....	3,038													3,038
Cooperation with American Republics.....	192													
Pennell Fund.....	3									55		47		247
Guggenheim Fund.....	23													50
Huntington Fund.....	3,171	19	1148											23
Rockefeller Fund—Archive of Hispanic Culture.....										1,381				3,171
Rockefeller Fund—Lima Project.....	1													1,381
Total purchases.....	78,912	14,372	2,535	11,825	126	4,304		5,650	688	14,226	6,056	7,604	2,701	120,141
By virtue of law, official donation or exchange from:														
Copyright.....	42,554													
Public Printer.....	235,675				1956	5	669	14,665					3,163	57,893
Smithsonian Institution:														238,838
Regular deposit.....	810	23,181	15											810
Langley Aeronautical Library.....	18	2290												18
Transfers from Federal agencies.....	67,107	128,761	124,458		110,447	2,977	3,329	45	328	624,660	77	3	3,616	702,142
American Printing House for the Blind.....	264													264
Books for the Adult Blind.....	813								16,047					16,860
State governments.....	12,642	14,848	121		117								485	13,127
Local governments.....	2,042	1381	15		15								43	2,085
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	12,690	16,437	1,382		187			391		92			647	13,820

[illegible]

For May and June only. Count not included in horizontal total (see footnotes 3-6).

Count supplied by Smithsonian Institution: not included in horizontal total (see footnote 3).

* Count supplied by Smithsonian Institution, not included in national total (see footnote 3).
† Total supplied by Serial Record Division and Monthly Checklist of State Publications: breakdown by source not available.

Total supplied by Serial Record Division and *Monthly Checklists of State Publications*, breakdown by source not available. Metal includes 210,000 issues estimated as received by Periodicals Reading Room plus 37,000 issues sent to other units; breakdown by source not available.

*Total includes 319,000 issues estimated as received by Periodicals Reading Room

Total supplied by Manuscripts Division; breakdown by source not available.

^e Total supplied by Maps Division; breakdown by source not available.

⁸ For composition of figure see footnote 7.

⁹ See footnote 7.

¹⁰ Includes contents of Photographic Section (transferred from Office of War Information)· prints, 200,000; duplicate prints, 150,000; negatives, 272,000 (estimates).

C. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1944	1943
Incoming letter mail, Acquisitions Department (pieces)---	67, 711	(1)
Order Division:		
Purchase requisitions acted upon-----	32, 359	² 35, 545
Purchase searching:		
Titles searched-----	77, 345	59, 639
Titles found to be already represented in collections-----	44, 759	27, 097
Invoices:		
Received-----	6, 732	6, 481
Cleared-----	8, 243	5, 469
On hand at end of period-----	639	1, 862
Pieces accessioned in Purchase Clearing Section--	147, 438	(1)
Evaluation:		
Official evaluations-----	3, 853	2, 108
Reference inquiries received and answered by letter (letters)-----	1, 342	875
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Exchange Section:		
Requests sent (letters)-----	7, 542	(1)
Acknowledgements-----	1, 982	(1)
Incoming pieces handled-----	1, 098, 786	85, 629
Outgoing pieces handled-----	91, 512	10, 857
Unaccessioned receipts (estimated)-----	123, 824	(1)
Gift Section:		
Requests sent (letters)-----	2, 807	3, 958
Acknowledgements-----	4, 230	5, 238
Incoming pieces handled-----	78, 175	46, 806
Unaccessioned pieces (estimated)-----	39, 693	(1)
Accession Searching Section:		
Titles searched-----	43, 035	36, 138
Items acceptable for collections-----	33, 229	(1)
New titles or editions-----	26, 275	21, 065
Additional copies-----	³ 6, 954	(1)
Items awaiting search-----	250, 244	(1)
Bookplating and Perforating Section:		
Items treated-----	331, 334	(1)
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication-----	⁴ 5, 218	(1)
Items accessioned in Serial Record-----	⁴ 8, 263	(5)
Items declared duplicates-----	⁴ 916	(5)
Titles searched-----	⁴ 1, 712	(5)
Items requested-----	⁴ 630	(1)
Serial Record Division:		
Book materials forwarded:		
Unbound serial parts (total)-----	963, 597	634, 845
Recorded-----	464, 116	526, 103
Sent unrecorded-----	411, 638	108, 742
Declared duplicate-----	87, 843	(6)
Volumes added to classed collections-----	17, 793	⁷ 5, 426
Non-book materials (phonograph records, microfilms, etc.) forwarded (pieces)-----	3, 886	(8)
Total serial items forwarded-----	985, 276	640, 271
Reference inquiries (total)-----	³ 19, 847	(1)
Telephone inquiries-----	³ 16, 948	(1)
New checking entries made-----	14, 489	19, 104

See footnotes at end of table.

C. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944—Continued

	1944	1943
Serial Record Division--Continued.		
Pieces awaiting disposition (total) -----	95, 096	⁽¹⁾
Library bindings awaiting disposition -----	9, 642	⁹ 5, 500

¹ Count not available.² Reported as "items ordered."³ Does not include count for first quarter.⁴ Count available for period March 16 to June 30 only.⁵ Duties not performed by *Checklist* staff in 1943.⁶ Separate count not available; included in item "Recorded."⁷ Count for January to June only.⁸ Separate count not available; included in item "Unbound serial parts (total)."⁹ Estimate.

APPENDIX VIII. STATISTICS OF CATALOGING AND MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1944	1943
Preliminary cataloging entries prepared.....	64, 598	53, 872
Titles cataloged.....	51, 403	50, 157
Titles cataloged by using cooperatively printed cards.....	6, 578	4, 701
Total new titles cataloged.....	57, 981	54, 858
Earlier printed cards revised.....	11, 308	7, 499
Total titles cataloged.....	69, 289	62, 357
Cooperative cataloging—titles edited.....	2, 948	7, 530
Authority cards made.....	30, 553	22, 859
Authority cards revised.....	7, 443	4, 949

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

1. MATERIAL SHELFLISTED

Class		1944		1943	
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes
A	Polygraphy.....	283	2, 447	419	2, 628
B-BJ	Philosophy.....	738	1, 322	791	1, 346
BL-BX	Religion.....	2, 312	3, 874	2, 428	3, 413
C	History, auxiliary sciences.....	786	1, 151	677	1, 174
D	History (except American).....	5, 553	10, 062	4, 393	8, 169
E-F	American history.....	2, 545	5, 733	2, 810	6, 259
G	Geography—anthropology.....	777	2, 162	795	1, 635
H	Sociology.....	7, 083	18, 919	8, 375	18, 163
J	Political science.....	1, 746	5, 981	2, 409	4, 920
L	Education.....	1, 198	2, 815	1, 229	2, 749
M	Music.....	3, 145	4, 730	927	936
N	Fine arts.....	1, 712	2, 933	2, 040	3, 261
P	Language and literature.....	8, 992	13, 730	10, 729	16, 954
Q	Science.....	2, 927	7, 050	3, 396	6, 195
R	Medicine.....	1, 474	2, 945	1, 547	2, 989
S	Agriculture.....	1, 373	3, 084	1, 304	2, 870
T	Technology.....	3, 863	8, 884	4, 201	8, 553
U	Military science.....	1, 257	2, 974	1, 450	3, 282
V	Naval science.....	441	1, 048	449	994
Z	Bibliography.....	1, 449	4, 503	1, 580	4, 127
	Miscellaneous.....	1, 299	1, 834	1, 809	2, 528
Total.....		1 50, 953	108, 190	1 53, 758	103, 145

¹ Additional titles reclassified from old accessions: 1944, 235 titles; 1943, 87 titles.

2. NEW TITLES CLASSIFIED AND CATALOGED BY SUBJECT

1944	1943
58, 757	57, 764

3. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES (APPROXIMATE) IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, BY CLASS AS OF JUNE 30, 1944

A	Polygraphy.....	172, 200
B-BJ	Philosophy.....	54, 500
BL-BX	Religion.....	198, 000
C	History, auxiliary sciences.....	87, 000
D	History (except American).....	251, 700
E-F	American history.....	274, 800
G	Geography—anthropology.....	70, 500
H	Sociology.....	752, 000
J	Political science.....	306, 500
L	Education.....	172, 800
M	Music, literature of.....	85, 400
N	Fine arts.....	86, 500
PZ1-10	Fiction in English and juvenile literature.....	577, 000
Q	Science.....	305, 200
R	Medicine.....	131, 100
S	Agriculture.....	143, 900
T	Technology.....	296, 600
U	Military science.....	61, 600
V	Naval science.....	39, 600
Z	Bibliography.....	185, 000
	Incunabula.....	1, 800
Total.....		4, 254, 500

4. NUMBER OF TITLES CLASSIFIED BY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (FISCAL YEARS 1930 TO 1944)

April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3, 917
1931.....	31, 285
1932.....	33, 829
1933.....	33, 251
1934.....	42, 314
1935.....	34, 709
1936.....	34, 267
1937.....	33, 371
1938.....	34, 060
1939.....	27, 436
1940.....	28, 977
1941.....	27, 939
1942.....	32, 512
1943.....	27, 594
1944.....	34, 328
Total.....	459, 789

C. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

1. NEW CARDS PRINTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Abbreviation	Series	Source	Number of titles printed	
			1943	1942
	Regular.....	Cataloging Divisions..	50,469	52,210
X	Cross-references.....	do.....	13,000	10,080
A	American libraries.....	do.....	3,817	5,622
Map	Maps Division.....	do.....	189	124
Agr	Department of Agriculture.....	do.....	280	465
E	Office of Education.....	do.....	229	400
GS	Geological Survey.....	do.....	149	372
L	Department of Labor.....	do.....	225	248
PO	Patent Office.....	do.....	5	102
S	Smithsonian Institution.....	do.....	8	23
SD	State Department.....	do.....	51	101
SG	Surgeon General, Library of.....	do.....	2	22
W ¹	Washington (D. C.) Public Library.....			3
	Total.....		68,424	69,772

¹ Since January 1942 copy formerly printed in the W series has been printed in the A series.

2. TITLES REPRINTED, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1944	1943
Regular series:		
Daily reprints.....	49,016	52,040
Special reprints.....	12,856	14,293
Revised reprints.....	11,889	7,488
Corrected reprints.....	10,740	(¹)
Outside series:		
Daily reprints.....	5,047	4,120
Special reprints.....	2,016	1,927
Revised reprints.....	2,315	2,212
Corrected reprints.....	624	(¹)
Total.....	94,503	82,080

¹ Category of reprints established March 29, 1944.

D. MAINTENANCE OF THE CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1944	1943
Titles sent to printer-----	¹ 80, 839	¹ 66, 044
Proofreading: galleys read-----	10, 845	10, 476
Titles received from printer-----	71, 032	69, 833
Cards written up for catalogs-----	1, 423, 801	904, 832
Cards filed:		
Public Catalog-----	418, 869	269, 715
Official Catalog-----	452, 234	491, 082
Annex Catalog-----	255, 000	0
Process file-----	258, 549	246, 390

¹ Excluding cross-references—19,000 in 1944; 11,160 in 1943.

E. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION

1. ADDITIONS TO THE UNION CATALOG, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Cards from Library of Congress sources:

Printed cards (including current added entries, printed cross-references, corrected, and revised cards)-----	136, 322
Special added entry project (added entries typed on cards printed before 1941)-----	¹ 640, 180
Cards typed for items located through Weekly-List-----	760
Cross-references made by Union Catalog staff-----	5, 094
Titles clipped and pasted by Union Catalog staff-----	54, 276

Subtotal----- 836, 632

Cards from other libraries:

Regular card contributions-----	186, 607
Cards received from libraries checking <i>Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards</i> -----	76, 906

Subtotal----- 263, 513

Titles and cards from other Union Catalogs:

Cleveland Union Catalog (including 98,618 cards typed)-----	² 384, 660
Philadelphia Union Catalog (including 22,653 cards typed)-----	² 76, 717

Subtotal----- 461, 377

Total of locations and cards received----- 1, 561, 522

¹ The 640,180 added entries represent an unusual item resulting from a Special 1-year Project to incorporate into Union Catalog added entries for personal and corporate names appearing on Library of Congress printed cards through 1938. Since 1938 the Union Catalog has received printed added entries from the Card Division for currently printed cards.

² The 384,660 items for the Cleveland Union Catalog and 76,717 for the Philadelphia Union Catalog represent the total number of cards sent for checking. Each card was checked against the Union Catalog and in all instances where the Union Catalog already had a card for the item being checked the symbols of other libraries were added to it. When entries were new to the Union Catalog, new cards were typed. Philadelphia Union Catalog cards checked were about 30 percent new to the Union Catalog while Cleveland ran about 25 percent new entries.

Titles and cards from other Union Catalogs—Con.

Less cards and additional locations not to be added to
net total:

(a) Special added entry project-----	640, 180	
(b) Current added entries, reprints, cross-ref- erences, etc -----	87, 416	
(c) Locations checked from Cleveland Union Catalog -----	286, 042	
(d) Locations checked from Philadelphia Union Catalog -----	54, 064	
		1, 067, 702
Net total of new titles and editions added to Union Catalog-----		
		493, 820

2. NUMBER OF CARDS IN UNION CATALOG

Estimated number of cards in main Union Catalog July 1, 1943-----		12, 249, 273
Cards added -----	1, 221, 411	
Less duplicates withdrawn-----	247, 921	
		973, 490
Estimated number of cards in Union Catalog June 30, 1944-----		
		13, 222, 763

APPENDIX IX. DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES

	1944	1943
Sales (regular)-----	\$307, 790. 43	\$295, 327. 50
Sales (to Government libraries)-----	20, 039. 90	13, 476. 68
Sales (to foreign libraries)-----	1, 608. 33	2, 148. 64
	329, 438. 66	310, 952. 82

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS

	1944					1943				
	Rate per card		First cards	Second cards	Amount	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount	
	July 1, 1943-Mar. 31, 1944	Apr. 1-June 30, 1944								
	\$0. 055	\$0. 05	381, 847	-----	\$19, 577. 38	\$0. 05	379, 324	-----	\$18, 966. 20	
Class 1 (regular orders)-----	. 05	. 045	488, 323	-----	22, 595. 55	. 045	505, 356	-----	22, 741. 01	
	. 035	. 03	1, 593, 288	-----	49, 830. 83	. 03	1, 515, 163	-----	45, 365. 90	
	. 02	. 016	-----	10, 181, 582	172, 896. 81	. 016	-----	10, 211, 373	161, 165. 74	
Total-----	-----	-----	2, 463, 458	10, 181, 582	264, 900. 57	-----	2, 399, 843	10, 211, 373	248, 238. 85	
Class 2 (titles held)	. 05	. 045	163, 794	-----	7, 569. 25	. 045	216, 769	-----	9, 754. 61	
	. 035	. 03	247, 987	-----	7, 821. 58	. 03	216, 180	-----	6, 478. 72	
	. 02	. 016	278	2, 081, 592	35, 634. 04	. 016	-----	2, 083, 401	34, 901. 25	
Total-----	-----	-----	412, 059	2, 081, 592	51, 024. 87	-----	432, 949	2, 083, 401	51, 134. 58	
Class 3 (series orders)-----	. 05	. 045	1, 001	-----	45. 66	. 045	754	-----	33. 93	
	. 04	. 035	45, 511	-----	1, 650. 83	. 035	57, 468	-----	2, 011. 38	
	. 03	-----	111	-----	3. 33	. 03	154	-----	4. 62	
	. 02	. 016	-----	179, 459	3, 058. 90	. 016	-----	211, 362	3, 381. 79	
Total-----	-----	-----	46, 623	179, 459	4, 758. 72	-----	58, 376	211, 362	5, 431. 72	
Class 4 (subject orders)-----	. 05	-----	1, 713	-----	85. 65	. 05	372	-----	18. 60	
	. 045	-----	4, 252	-----	191. 34	. 045	1, 207	-----	54. 32	
	. 04	-----	105, 878	-----	4, 235. 19	. 04	98, 055	-----	3, 922. 20	
	. 035	-----	16, 100	-----	563. 50	. 035	12, 183	-----	426. 06	
	. 03	-----	552	-----	16. 56	. 03	125	-----	1. 49	
	. 02	. 016	-----	74, 094	1, 217. 08	. 016	-----	54, 970	869. 80	
Total-----	-----	-----	128, 495	74, 094	6, 309. 32	-----	111, 942	54, 970	5, 292. 47	
Class 5 (agriculture cards)-----	. 035	. 03	26, 770	-----	823. 07	. 03	5, 762	-----	172. 86	
	. 02	. 016	-----	105, 718	1, 749. 09	. 016	-----	19, 892	318. 27	
Total-----	-----	-----	26, 770	105, 718	2, 572. 16	-----	5, 762	19, 892	491. 13	
Class 6 (proof-sheets)	-----	-----	1, 425, 828	-----	4, 569. 57	-----	1,261,581	-----	4, 364. 97	
Class 7 (special sets)	-----	-----	2, 529	-----	32. 61	-----	2, 996	-----	35. 35	

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1944				Amount	1943			
	Rate per card		First cards	Second cards		Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
	July 1, 1943–Mar. 31, 1944	Apr. 1–June 30, 1944							
Class 8 (depository invoice)-----	\$0.04 .02	\$0.035 .016	11,222	26,681	\$311.87 479.60	{ \$0.035 .016	1,864	6,373	\$65.24 101.97
Total-----			11,222	26,681	791.47		1,864	6,373	167.21
Class 10 (anonymous headings)-----	.01		11,682		116.82	.01	12,172		121.72
Class 12 (catalog reference)-----	.04 .02	.016	26	19	.92 .31	{ .035 .016	18	42	.63 .67
Total-----			26	19	1.23		18	42	1.30

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1944	1943
Total cards sold.....	15,752,009	15,613,325
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To 99 depository libraries (81,136 different cards 1943; 83,385 different cards 1944).....	8,255,115	7,137,123
To cataloging divisions (new cards).....	1,522,856	2,184,335
To other divisions of the Library of Congress.....	220,807	508,180
To South American institutions.....	144,878	509,950
To other foreign institutions.....	132,842	(¹)
To Government libraries.....	187,692	197,008
	10,464,190	10,536,596
Cards distributed.....	26,216,199	26,149,921
Cards out in bindery.....	36,722,020	36,721,065
Less cards distributed.....	26,216,199	26,149,921
Cards added to stock.....	10,505,821	10,571,144
Author and title searches.....	1,355,747	1,321,408
Number of active subscribers (estimated).....	6,500	6,500
New subscribers added:		
Regular.....	299	193
Foreign.....	3	0
United States libraries.....	73	78
Firms and individuals.....	117	92
Total.....	422	363

¹ Figures not available.

APPENDIX X. STATISTICS OF READER AND REFERENCE SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1944

A. CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES

	Number of readers	Volumes or other pieces issued to readers for use in the Buildings ¹	Volumes or other pieces issued for use outside the Buildings ¹	Reference inquiries and loan requests handled by telephone	Conferences with investigators	Reference letters to correspondents	Inquiries answered by form letters
Aeronautics Division.....	2, 223	4, 555	² 263	933	840	178	721
General Reference and Bibliography Division ³	11, 219	75, 785	1, 290	⁴ 34, 139	2, 473	6, 032	13, 484
Hispanic Foundation.....	2, 980	11, 964	² 4, 448	2, 106	1, 233	494	61
Legislative Reference Service.....	2, 355	9, 320	² 11, 305	8, 482	933	768	9
Loan Division ⁵	97	165	157, 722	⁴ 33, 635	368	155	11, 353
Manuscripts Division.....	1, 143	6, 981	² 32	1, 224	775	668	6
Maps Division.....	3, 001	64, 973	5, 188	2, 919	579	318	75
Microfilm Reading Room.....	1, 022	2, 096	-----	46	103	9	-----
Music Division.....	5, 151	24, 126	1, 668	12, 666	5, 435	737	3, 908
Orientalia Division ⁶	10, 170	25, 238	1, 220	2, 634	⁶ 1, 672	379	124
Prints and Photographs Division.....	5, 482	23, 374	² 667	1, 057	-----	430	107
Rare Books Division.....	3, 148	12, 377	² 92	1, 230	269	269	-----
Serials Division ⁷	⁸ 27, 435	417, 176	34, 431	⁴ 29, 416	3, 526	801	5, 446
Stack and Reader Division ⁹	203, 800	516, 316	-----	⁴ 8, 115	1, 806	-----	-----
Union Catalog Division.....	1, 203	-----	-----	845	28	2, 793	3, 414
Reference Department Offices.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 284	1, 298
Law Library.....	30, 863	81, 825	² 3, 093	30, 064	-----	442	-----
Law Library in the Capitol.....	6, 015	23, 972	2, 778	5, 401	-----	148	-----
Total.....	317, 307	1, 300, 243	224, 197	174, 912	20, 040	15, 905	40, 006

¹ "Buildings" includes the Main Building, the Annex Building, and the Law Library in the Capitol.

² Included in Loan Division figure.

³ Includes statistics for former Bibliography Division, Census Library Project, Slavic Division, Smithsonian Division and the reference statistics of the former Reading Rooms (except the Government Publications Reading Room).

⁴ Approximate figures.

⁵ Includes outside loan statistics of former Reading Rooms and statistics of the Service for the Blind.

⁶ Includes the statistics of the former Semitic Division, now the Hebraic Section of the Orientalia Division.

⁷ Includes the statistics of the former Periodicals Division and the Government Publications Reading Room of the former Reading Rooms.

⁸ No reader count is possible in the Periodicals Reading Room.

⁹ Includes reader statistics of the former Reading Rooms.

B. RECORD OF INVESTIGATORS AND READERS IN SUBJECT FIELDS

Subject fields	Investi- gators ¹	Percent	Read- ers ²	Percent
General works—polygraphy-----	6	0. 41	10, 908	5. 15
Philosophy—religion-----	57	4. 00	20, 165	9. 52
History—auxiliary sciences-----	4	. 27	8, 113	3. 83
History and topography (except Amer- ican)-----	160	10. 85	21, 499	10. 15
History (American)-----	90	6. 18	20, 864	9. 85
Geography—anthropology-----	43	3. 00	11, 998	5. 66
Social sciences-----	9	. 61	3, 177	1. 50
Economics-----	320	22. 70	19, 063	9. 00
Sociology-----	57	4. 00	5, 719	2. 70
Political science-----	120	8. 28	7, 837	3. 70
Law-----	7	. 48	847	. 10
Education-----	30	2. 13	6, 354	3. 00
Music-----	4	. 27	169	. 04
Fine arts-----	13	. 90	2, 330	1. 10
Language and literature-----	110	7. 62	25, 898	12. 51
Science-----	46	3. 16	15, 018	7. 09
Medicine-----	57	4. 00	6, 206	2. 93
Agriculture—plant and animal industry-----	7	. 48	2, 648	1. 25
Technology-----	105	7. 21	12, 984	6. 19
Military science-----	60	4. 12	2, 055	. 97
Naval science-----	35	2. 40	1, 715	. 81
Bibliography and library science-----	85	5. 22	6, 143	2. 90
Unclassified-----	25	1. 71	105	. 05
Total-----	1, 450	100. 00	211, 815	100. 00

¹ Actual number based on records maintained by the Study Room Service.

² Estimated number based on enumeration of material issued in general reading rooms administered by the Stack and Reader Division.

NOTE.—Investigators are assigned to special study facilities; the readers use the general reading rooms.

APPENDIX XI. STATISTICS OF VISITORS, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	Main Building		Annex Building	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Total number of visitors during the year	417, 934	434, 176	96, 158	125, 004
Daily average for the 365 days on which the building was open ¹	1, 145	1, 193	263	344
Smallest daily average by months (January 1944) ²	933	393	197	149
Largest daily average by months (April 1944 and July 1943) ³	1, 423	2, 846	295	676
Total number of visitors on weekdays	330, 624	337, 375	80, 677	107, 789
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays	87, 310	96, 801	15, 481	17, 215
Daily average for 313 weekdays ⁴	1, 056	1, 092	257	349
Daily average for 52 Sundays and holidays ⁵	1, 679	1, 760	298	319

¹ Fiscal year 1943: 364 (363) days—the Main Building was closed on December 25, 1942. The Annex was closed July 4 and December 25, 1942.

² Fiscal year 1943: January 1943 and November 1942.

³ Fiscal year 1943: November 1942 and August 1942.

⁴ Fiscal year 1943: 309 weekdays.

⁵ Fiscal year 1943: 55 (54) Sundays and holidays.

The buildings were closed December 25, 1943, and from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. during the period January 3 to 22, 1944, for the preliminary inventory operations.

APPENDIX XII. PUBLICATIONS

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943.* 1944. 279 p. Paper, 40 cents.
Information Bulletin. July 1943-June 1944. 11 nos.
The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. 1943. 4 p.
75 Years of Freedom: Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. 1943. 108 p. Paper, \$1.25.
Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress. 1944. 4 p. [Reprinted from the April 1944 *Wilson Library Bulletin*.]
The Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial, 1743-1943: A catalogue of the exhibitions at the Library of Congress opened on April 12; The Permanence of Jefferson, by Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, an address delivered on April 13th in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress. 1944. 171 p.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

- Official Publications of Present-Day Germany; Government, Corporate Organizations and National Socialist Party, with an Outline of the Governmental Structure of Germany.* Second printing. 1944. 130 p. Paper, 20 cents.
The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 1, nos. 1-3. 1943-1944. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*.
Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 34, nos. 6-12 (June-December, 1943) and Vol. 35, nos. 1-4 (January-April, 1944). 1943-1944. Annual subscription, \$1.50.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

- Aeronautic Americana: A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets Published in America before 1900.* By N. H. Randers-Pehrson and A. G. Renstrom. Published by the Sherman Fairchild Publication Fund, 1943, 40 p.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

- Books in Braille Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1942-June 1943.* 1943. 26 p.
Books in Moon Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1941-June 1942. [Reprint of 1942 edition.] 1943. 4 p.
Talking Books for the Blind Placed in the Distributing Libraries. August 1934-June 1941. [Reprint of 1943 edition.] 1943. 91 p.
Talking Books for the Blind Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1941-June 1942. [Reprint of 1942 edition.] 1943. 23 p.
Talking Books for the Blind Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1942-June 1943. 1943. 24 p.

CARD DIVISION

- Handbook of Card Distribution.* 7th edition. 1944. 88 p.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

- Catalog of Copyright Entries.*
Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1939-1940. Copyright Office Bulletin No. 23. 1943. 391 p. Cloth, \$1.00.
Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943. 1944. 13 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*.
Proclamation of the President Extending the Time for Obtaining Copyright for Works by British Nationals. 1944. 4 p.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

- Digest of Public General Bills with Index.* 78th Congress, first session, 1943, final issue, No. 4. 308 p. 78th Congress, second session, January 10, 1944 to April 1, 1944. No. 5. 82 p. \$2.00 per session.
- Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia.* 1944. 95 p.
- State Law Index:* An Index to the Legislation of the States of the United States Enacted during the Biennium 1941-1942. Ninth biennial volume. 1943. 765 p. Cloth, \$1.75.

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

- The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and other Historic Material in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress.* [Reprint of 1941 edition.] 1944. 15 p.

MUSIC DIVISION

- A las Radiodifusoras de las Repúblicas de América:* . . . 1944. 4 p.
- As Estações Rádio-Difusoras do Brasil:* . . . 1944. 4 p.

(The above leaflets, in Spanish and Portuguese respectively, were printed for distribution with transcribed radio programs prepared in the Recording Laboratory of the Library of Congress for the Department of State.)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

- Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912).* 1943. Vol. 1. 604 p. Cloth, \$2.25.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

- The Library of Congress . . . and You.* 1944. 44 p.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

- Jefferson's Drafts of the Declaration of Independence and Related Documents, Reproduced in Facsimile.* 1943. 31 collotype facsimiles and 4 p. of text. [Reprinted from *The Declaration of Independence. The Evolution of the Text as Shown in Facsimiles of Various Drafts by Its Author, Issued in Conjunction with an Exhibit of These Drafts at the Library of Congress on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson.* Edited by Julian P. Boyd. Washington, The Library of Congress, 1943. Printed by Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.] For sale by the Photoduplication Service, the Library of Congress, at \$2.00 a set.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

- Catalog of the 2nd National Exhibition of Prints Made during the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress May 1-July 1, 1944.* 1944. 27 p.

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

- L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes.* Nos. 50-53 (April 1943-March 1944). 1943-1944. 27 p. \$1.00 per year.
- Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series,* Nos. 5-8. (July 1943-April 1944). 1943-1944. 4 p. 25 cents per year.
- Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.* 4th edition. 1943. 2 v. cloth, \$10.00 per set.

B. PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND TYPED LISTS PREPARED,
FISCAL YEAR 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE

Press Releases. Nos. 142-197. July 2, 1943-June 30, 1944.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

A Preliminary Check List of Russian Dictionaries Published in the U. S. S. R., 1917-1942. Compiled by George A. Novossiltzeff . . . in consultation with and with a preface by Sergius Yakobson. February 1944. 2 p. l, iv, 143 l. Reproduced by fluid process.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Books for Aviation Mechanics. February 12, 1944. 10 p.

References on Air Freight and Express. Supplementary list. July 19, 1943. 17 p.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

[Explanation of the] *Proclamation of the President Extending on Behalf of British Nationals Times for Complying with Conditions and Formalities Necessary to Secure Copyright.* 1944. 2 p.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Alaska. A Selected List of Recent References. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. July 15, 1943. 181 p.

Albania, The Balkans, II. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 27, 1943. 24 p.

Assassinations in Foreign Countries. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. December 30, 1943. 20 p. Typed.

The Balkans, General, I. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. October 1, 1943. 73 p.

British Malaya and British North Borneo. A Bibliographical List. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. November 4, 1943. 103 p.

Bulgaria, The Balkans, III. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 29, 1943. 34 p.

Children and War. Memorandum. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. January 28, 1944. 5 p. Typed.

Cooperation in the United States and Foreign Countries. A List of Bibliographies. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. December 30, 1943. 35 p.

Cryptography. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. April 14, 1944. 6 p. Typed.

Foreign Language—English Dictionaries: Supplement. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. June 1944. 42 p.

France. A List of References on Contemporary Economic, Social and Political Conditions. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. June 6, 1944. 173 p.

France, Economic Conditions of, 1937-: Selected References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. April 4, 1944. 23 p. Typed.

Greece. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. November 29, 1943. 101 p.

Institutional Management. Selected References. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. May 9, 1944. 4 p. Typed.

The Japanese Empire, Industries and Transportation. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. September 10, 1943. 56 p.

Judo, Jiu-Jitsu, and Hand-to-Hand Fighting. A List of References. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. August 4, 1943. 18 p.

- Joint Labor-Management Committees. A List of References.* Compiled by Anne L. Baden. July 21, 1943. 6 p. Typed.
- Publications by Members of the Library Staff, January 1, 1942-June 30, 1943.* Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. July 1943. 24 p. Typed.
- Military Government. A List of References.* Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. March 1944. 14 p.
- The Negro. Selected Reading List.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. January 1944. 3 p. Typed.
- Night Vision. A List of References.* Compiled by Anne L. Baden. July 14, 1943. 7 p. Typed.
- Panic in War. A Selection of References.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. July 31, 1943. 3 p.
- Postwar World Organization and Reconstruction. Memorandum on Source Materials.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. April 20, 1944. 5 p.
- Public Relations. Supplementary References, 1940-1943.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. January 18, 1944. 4 p. Typed.
- Race Relations. Selected References for the Study of the Integration of Minorities in American Labor.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. May 1, 1944. 38 p. Typed.
- Rumania, The Balkans, IV. A Selected List of References.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. October 25, 1943. 63 p.
- Ship-Building in the United States from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* May 9, 1944. 4 p. Typed.
- Soviet Russia. A Selected List of Recent References. Revised.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. February 1944. 89 p. Reissued with 4 p. additions.
- Turkey. A Selected List of References.* Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. May 1, 1944. 114 p.
- Yugoslavia, The Balkans, V. A Selected List of References.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. October 13, 1943. 69 p.

LAW LIBRARY

Courts Martial Law of Soviet Russia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Japan and the Disciplinary Code of the Soviet Union. 1943. 67 p.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

- Abstracts of Post-War Literature. Congressional Series.* Nos. 1-625. August 1943-June 1944.
- Cartels and International Patent Agreements: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography with Index by Commodities.* By Leisa G. Bronson. December 1943. 49 p.
- Digest of Public General Bills, with index.* 78th Congress, first and second sessions. Nos. 4-6.
- Excerpts on Decreasing the Voting Age to Eighteen Years: April-December 1943.* By Margaret G. B. Blachly. December 22, 1943. 21 p.
- Federal Aid to the States for Education (Basic Data for the Study of Proposed Legislation).* By Charles A. Quattlebaum. October 21, 1943. 86 p.
- The International Monetary Stabilization Plans: A Bibliography of the American, British, Canadian and French Plans for Post-War International Monetary Stabilization.* By Anne Scitovsky. November 5, 1943. 71.
- Latin American Abstracts.* Nos. 101-666. July 1943-June 1944. Distributed by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.
- Organization and Procedure of International Conferences.* By Evelyn Wiley. November 1943. 32 p.
- Public Affairs Bulletins.* Nos. 22-31. July 1943-May 1944.
- No. 22. Comparison of Tax Burdens in the U. S. and the United Kingdom, 1938-43. By John C. Jackson. July 1943. 30 p.
- No. 23A and 23B. Procedures of Peace-Making with Special Reference to the Present War. By Benjamin Akzin. July 1943. Part I (23A). Summary. 6 p. Part II (23B). Main Report. 80 p.

Public Affairs Bulletins—Continued.

- No. 24. Major Efforts to Assure World Peace 1918-1939. (Representative Views of Their Defects) By Evelyn Wiley. August 1943. 32 p.
- No. 25. Agricultural Subsidies in the United States, 1933 to 1943. By Anne Scitovszky and Julius Allen. October 1943. 56 p.
- No. 26. Cartels and International Patent Agreements. Text. By Leisa G. Bronson. February 1944. 102 p.
- No. 27. Termination of War Contracts. By Julius Allen and Paul Steinbach. February 1944. 26 p.
- No. 28A and 28B. Treatment of Germany after the War. By Laura Puffer Morgan. April 1944 (28A). Part I/(28A). Summary. 13 p. Part II (28B). Main Report. 147 p.
- No. 29. Disposal of Government-Owned Personal Property. (Acts of Congress, Executive Orders, and Regulations.) By Rebecca L. Notz. April 1944. 148 p.
- No. 30. High Lights in the Development of Federal Policies and Activities in Education. By Charles A. Quattlebaum. April 1944. 57 p.
- No. 31. Federal Aid to the States for Education. By Charles A. Quattlebaum. October 1943; reissued May 1944. 86 p.

Summaries of Committee Hearings. (National Defense Bulletins. Series G.) Nos. 751-930. June 1943-July 1944.

State Legislation, Summaries of Laws Currently Received in the Library of Congress. (1943-1944). Vol. II. Nos. 6-17. July 1943-June 1944. 12 nos. 190, 183, 213, 163, 263, 132, 157, 108, 99, 125, 85, 84 p.

Consolidated Index to Summaries of State Legislation, Vol. I. (1941-1942). February 1944. 101 p.

Treaty of Versailles; Votes on Ratification in the United States Senate. By Evelyn Wiley. October 16, 1943. 6 l.

NETHERLANDS STUDIES UNIT

Fifteen Selected Works of Dutch Literature Available in English Translation in the Library of Congress. 1944. Broadside.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Recent American Poetry and Poetic Criticism. A Selected List of References. By Allen Tate. 1943. 2 p. l., 13 l. *

SERIALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently Received. July 1, 1943. 4 p. l., 30 numb. 1.

STAFF PUBLICATIONS

The Bookworm. Nos. 1-3. February 1944-June 1944. 3 nos. Published by the Library of Congress Writers Club.

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

Select List of Unlocated Research Books. No. 8, May 1944.

C. EMBOSSED AND TALKING BOOKS ISSUED FISCAL YEAR 1944

1. MOON TITLES

Essays, Belles-Lettres

Nathan, Robert—Journal for Josephine. 2 vols.

Fiction

- De La Roche, Mazo—Two Saplings. 3 vols.
 Greenwood, Robert—Mr. Bunting at War. 5 vols.
 Johnson, W. Bolingbroke—The Widening Stain. 4 vols.
 Norhoff, Charles and James Norman Hall—Pitcairn's Island. 9 vols.

History

- White, W. L.—They Were Expendable. 3 vols.

Magazines

- Moon Magazine. Monthly.

2. BRAILLE TITLES

Authorship

- Leacock, Stephen—How to Write. 3 vols.

Biography

- Anderson, Sherwood—Sherwood Anderson's Memoirs. 6 vols.
 Cross, Wilbur L.—Connecticut Yankee, an autobiography. 6 vols.
 Fowler, Gene—Good Night, Sweet Prince; the life and times of John Barrymore. 6 vols.
 Guthrie, Woody—Bound for Glory. 4 vols.
 Hathaway, Katharine Butler—The Little Locksmith. 2 vols.
 Holt, Rackham—George Washington Carver, an American biography. 4 vols.
 Kraus, René—Young Lady Randolph: the life and times of Jennie Jerome, American mother of Winston Churchill. 4 vols.
 Kuo, Helena (pseud.)—I've Come a Long Way. 3 vols.
 Levine, Isaac Don—Mitchell: pioneer of air power. 4 vols.
 Lowe, Pardee—Father and Glorious Descendant. 3 vols.
 Mencken, H. L.—Heathen Days: 1890-1936. 3 vols.
 Neilson, William Allan and Ashley Horace Thorndike—The Facts About Shakespeare. 3 vols.
 Pierson, Louise Randall—Roughly Speaking. 4 vols.
 Santayana, George—Persons & Places; the background of my life. 3 vols.
 Woolf, Virginia—Roger Fry, a biography. 3 vols.

Braille: Lists, Manuals, Etc.

- Books in Braille, 1942-43, Fourth Supplement. (1 pamphlet.)

Child Care

- U. S. Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau—Prenatal Care. 1 vol.
 U. S. Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau—Infant Care. 3 vols.
 U. S. Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau—Child Management. 2 vols.

Cooking

- Lee, Evelyn—Evelyn Lee's Cook Book. 2 vols.

Description, Adventure, Travel

- Henley, Constance Jordan—Grandmother Drives South. 3 vols.
 Jackson, Joseph Henry—Anybody's Gold: the story of California's mining towns. 5 vols.
 Lavender, David—One Man's West. 3 vols.

Essays, Belles-Lettres

- Cohn, David L.—Love in America: an informal study of manners and morals in American marriage. 3 vols.
 Heine, Heinrich—Works of Prose. Edited by Hermann Kesten. With a preface by Louis Untermeyer. 4 vols.
 Partridge, Bellamy—Excuse My Dust. 3 vols.
 St. George, Thomas R.—C/O Postmaster. 1 vol.

Fiction

- Aldanov, Mark—The Fifth Seal. Translated by Nicholas Wreden. 5 vols.
 Allen, Hervey—The Forest and the Fort. 5 vols.
 Asch, Sholem—The Apostle. Translated by Maurice Samuel. 10 vols.
 Beals, Carleton—Dawn Over the Amazon. 7 vols.
 Benefield, Barry—Eddie and the Archangel Mike. 3 vols.
 Benson, Sally—Women and Children First. 3 vols.
 Brand, Max—Silvertip's Trap. 2 vols.
 Buck, Pearl S.—The Promise. 3 vols.
 Caldwell, Taylor—The Turnbulls. 7 vols.
 Colver, Alice Ross—The Merrivales, a novel. 3 vols.
 Colver, Anne—Mr. Lincoln's Wife. 4 vols.
 Coryn, Marjorie—Goodbye, My Son. 5 vols.
 Crane, Stephen—Twenty Stories . . . selected with an introduction by Carl Van Doren. 5 vols.
 Delafield, E. M.—Late and Soon. A novel . . . 3 vols.
 Dickson, Carter (pseud.)—She Died a Lady. 3 vols.
 Dos Passos, John—Adventures of a Young Man. 3 vols.
 DuMaurier, Daphne—Hungry Hill. 5 vols.
 Duranty, Walter—Search For a Key. 3 vols.
 Ertz, Susan—Anger in the Sky. 5 vols.
 Feuchtwanger, Lion—Double, Double, Toil and Trouble. Translated by Caroline Oram. 4 vols.
 Flavin, Martin—Journey in the Dark. 6 vols.
 Fleming, Berry—Colonel Effingham's Raid. 2 vols.
 Forester, C. S.—The Ship. 2 vols.
 Fuller, Iola—The Shining Trail. 6 vols.
 Grafton, C. W.—The Rat Began to Gnaw the Rope. 3 vols.
 Greenwood, Robert—The Squad Goes Out. 3 vols.
 Herbert, Xavier—Capricornia. A novel . . . Foreword by Carl Van Doren. 7 vols.
 Hersey, John—A Bell for Adano. 3 vols.
 Heyer, Georgette—Penhallow. 4 vols.
 Horner, Joyce—The Wind and the Rain. 2 vols.
 Hull, Helen—A Circle in the Water. 4 vols.
 Idell, Albert E.—Centennial Summer. 4 vols.
 Joyce, James—A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man. 3 vols.
 Kaye-Smith, Sheila—Tambourine, Trumpet and Drum. 5 vols.
 Kelland, Clarence Budington—Archibald the Great. 3 vols.
 Kendrick, Baynard—Blind Man's Bluff. 2 vols.
 Keyes, Frances Parkinson—Also the Hills. 8 vols.
 Lauritzen, Jonreed—Arrows into the Sun. 3 vols.
 Lewis, Sinclair—Gideon Planish. 4 vols.
 Llewellyn, Richard—None but the Lonely Heart. 5 vols.
 Lockridge, Frances and Richard—Killing the Goose. 3 vols.
 Maclean, Catherine Macdonald—The Tharrus Three. 2 vols.
 Marquand, John P.—So Little Time. 7 vols.
 Marsh, Ngaio—Colour Scheme. 3 vols.
 Marshall, Edison—Great Smith. 5 vols.
 Mitchell, Joseph—McSorlev's Wonderful Saloon. 3 vols.
 Nathan, Robert—But Gently Day. 1 vol.

- O'Hara, Mary—Thunderhead. A novel. 4 vols.
 Pagano, Jo—Golden Wedding. 3 vols.
 Perry, George Sessions—Roundup Time. 5 vols.
 Poncins, Gontran de—Home is the Hunter. Translated by Haakon Chevalier. 2 vols.
 Pozner, Vladimir—First Harvest. Translated from the French by Haakon Chevalier. 2 vols.
 Priestley, J. B.—Daylight on Saturday. 4 vols.
 Raine, William MacLeod—Hell and High Water. 2 vols.
 Rame, David (A. D. Divine)—Tunnel from Calais. 2 vols.
 Shearing, Joseph (pseud.)—Airing in a Closed Carriage. 5 vols.
 Sinclair, Upton—Dragon's Teeth. 8 vols.
 Smith, Betty—A Tree Grows in Brooklyn. 6 vols.
 Stegner, Wallace—The Big Rock Candy Mountain. 8 vols.
 Stephenson, Geneva—Melody in Darkness. 5 vols.
 Stevenson, D. E.—Celia's House. 3 vols.
 Strange, John Stephen (pseud.)—Look Your Last. 3 vols.
 Stuart, Jesse—Taps for Private Tussie. 3 vols.
 Tarkington, Booth—Kate Fennigate. 4 vols.
 Taylor, Rosemary—Chicken Every Sunday: life with mother's boarders. 3 vols.
 Walpole, Hugh—Katherine Christian. 4 vols.
 Warner, Sylvia Townsend—A Garland of Straw. Twenty-eight stories. . . 3 vols.
 Weaver, Ward (pseud. of F. Van Wyck Mason)—End of Track. 4 vols.
 Weston, Christine—Indigo. 4 vols.
 Wilhelm, Gale—The Time Between. 1 vol.
 Wu Ch'eng-en—Monkey. Translated from the Chinese by Arthur Waley. 4 vols.

History

- Adamic, Louis—My Native Land. 6 vols.
 Adler, Mortimer J.—How to Think about War and Peace. 4 vols.
 Angell, Norman—Let the People Know. 3 vols.
 Austin, A. B.—We Landed at Dawn: the story of the Dieppe raid. 2 vols.
 Belden, Jack—Retreat with Stilwell. 4 vols.
 Casey, Robert J.—Torpedo Junction: with the Pacific fleet from Pearl Harbor to Midway. 5 vols.
 Cassidy, Henry C.—Moscow Dateline: 1941-1943. 3 vols.
 Denny, Harold—Behind Both Lines. 2 vols.
 De Voto, Bernard—The Year of Decision: 1846. 8 vols.
 Fergusson, Erna—Chile. 3 vols.
 Freeman, Douglas Southall—Lee's Lieutenants: a study in command. Volume Two: Cedar Mountain to Chancellorsville. 13 vols.
 Gaxotte, Pierre—Frederick the Great. Translated by R. A. Bell. 6 vols.
 Haedrich, Marcel (pseud.)—Barrack 3 Room 12. Translated from the French, with foreword, by Katherine Woods. 2 vols.
 Hamilton, Thomas J.—Appeasement's Child. 4 vols.
 Haugland, Vern—Letters from New Guinea. 2 vols.
 Hindus, Maurice—Mother Russia. 6 vols.
 Ingersoll, Ralph—The Battle is the Payoff. 2 vols.
 Lawson, Captain Ted W.—Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo. 2 vols.
 Lin Yutang—Between Tears and Laughter. 3 vols.
 Massock, Richard G.—Italy from Within. 4 vols.
 Mayo, Bernard (editor)—Jefferson Himself: the personal narrative of a many-sided American. 5 vols.
 Rickenbacker, Captain Edward V.—Seven Came Through. Rickenbacker's full story. 1 vol.
 (Saunders, Hilary St. George)—Combined Operations. The official story of the Commandos. 2 vols.
 Schurz, William Lytle—Latin America: a descriptive survey. 6 vols.
 Schwarz, Paul—This Man Ribbentrop, his life and times. 3 vols.
 Scott, Robert L., Jr. (Col. U. S. A. A. F.)—God is My Co-Pilot. 3 vols.

- Shiber, Etta—Paris Underground, by Etta Shiber in collaboration with Anne and Paul Dupre (and Oscar Ray). 5 vols.
 Stone, Irving—They Also Ran: the story of the men who were defeated for the Presidency. 6 vols.
 Tregaskis, Richard—Guadalcanal Diary. 3 vols.
 Van Doren, Carl—Mutiny in January. 2 vols.
 Voyetekhov, Boris—The Last Days of Sevastopol, translated from the Russian by Ralph Parker and V. M. Genno. 2 vols.
 Wheeler, Keith—The Pacific is My Beat. 5 vols.
 White, W. L.—Queens Die Proudly. 3 vols.

Law

- Burby, William E.—Handbook of the Law of Real Property. 12 vols.
 Knox, John C.—Order in the Court. 3 vols.
 Rottschaefer, Henry—Handbook of American Constitutional Law. 18 vols.
 Tiffany, Francis B.—Handbook of the Law of Principal and Agent . . . Second edition by Richard R. B. Powell. 9 vols.

Magazines

- All Story Braille Magazine. Monthly.
 The Braille Book Review. Monthly.
 The Braille Mirror. Monthly.
 Braille Radio News. Monthly.
 Braille Science Journal. Monthly.
 The Hampstead. Monthly.
 Hora Jocunda. Monthly.
 Progress. Monthly.
 The Reader's Digest. Monthly.

Medicine, Hygiene, Nursing

- Kenny, Sister Elizabeth and Martha Ostenso—And They Shall Walk: the life story of Sister Elizabeth Kenny. 3 vols.
 Seagrave, Gordon S. (Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A.)—Burma Surgeon. 3 vols.
 Trott, Lona L. (R.N., B.S.)—American Red Cross Textbook on Home Nursing. 4 vols.

Music

- Hall, David—The Record Book: second supplement. 3 vols.
 Spalding, Albert—Rise to Follow. 4 vols.

Osteopathy

- Downing, Carter Harrison—Osteopathic Principles in Disease. 11 vols.

Philosophy

- Edman, Irwin and Herbert W. Schneider (editors)—Landmarks for Beginners in Philosophy . . . 13 vols.

Poetry

- Benét, Stephen Vincent—Western Star. 2 vols.

Poultry Husbandry

- Hurd, Louis M.—Modern Poultry Farming. 6 vols.

Political Science

Lippmann, Walter—U. S. Foreign Policy: shield of the Republic. 1 vol.

Psychology

Ruch, Floyd L.—Psychology and Life: a study of the thinking, feeling, and doing of people. 10 vols.

Rabbit Raising

Washburn, Frederic L.—The Rabbit Book: a practical manual . . . 1 vol.

Radio

Reck, Franklin M.—Radio from Start to Finish. 1 vol.

Religion and Ethics

Lewis, C. S.—The Screwtape Letters. 1 vol.

Science and Natural History

Jeans, Sir James—Physics and Philosophy. 3 vols.

Sociology

Hawes, Elizabeth—Why Women Cry, or Wenches with Wrenches. 2 vols.

Transportation and Communication

Ickes, Harold L.—Fightin' Oil. 1 vol.

3. TALKING BOOK TITLES

(These talking book records are available on loan only to the blind.)

Biography

Aldington, Richard—The Duke. 30 records, 2 containers.

Bolitho, William (pseud.)—Twelve Against the Gods: the story of adventure. 23½ records, 2 containers.

Cecil, Lord David—The Young Melbourne. 13 records.

Cellini, Benvenuto—The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini. 35 records, 2 containers.

Fraser, Ian—Whereas I was Blind. 13 records.

Holt, Rackham—George Washington Carver. 22 records.

Hudson, W. H.—Far Away and Long Ago. 27 records, 2 containers.

Nock, Albert Jay—Memoirs of a Superfluous Man. 24 records, 2 containers.

Pollock, Channing—Harvest of my Years. 28 records, 2 containers.

Zweig, Stefan—The World of Yesterday. 29 records, 2 containers.

Description, Travel, Adventure

Fowler, Elizabeth—Standing Room Only: personal and moving record of a woman's experience during ten days in a lifeboat. 10 records.

Montgomery, Helen—The Colonel's Lady. 12 records.

Mytinger, Caroline—Headhunting in the Solomen Islands: around the Coral Sea. 26 records, 2 containers.

Paxton, Virginia—Penthouse in Bogotá. 15 records.

Essays, Belles-Lettres

- Brown, John Mason—Accustomed as I am. 7 records.
 Damon, Bertha—A Sense of Humus. 13½ records.
 Hargrove, Marion—See Here, Private Hargrove. 10 records.
 Heine, Heinrich—Works of Prose. Selections from the compilation by Hermann Kesten. Translated by E. B. Ashton. 10 records.
 McKenney, Ruth—The McKenneys Carry On. 7 records.
 Woolcott, Alexander—Long, Long Ago. 17 records.

Fiction

- Andersen, Hans Christian—Stories from Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by Paul Leysaac. 20 records.
 Anderson, Sherwood—Winesburg, Ohio. A group of tales of Ohio small town life. 14 records.
 Barrie, Sir James M.—Tommy and Grizel. A Novel. . . 24 records, 2 containers.
 Bemelmans, Ludwig—Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep. 18 records.
 Bennett, Arnold—Old Wives' Tale. 45 records, 3 containers.
 Boyle, Kay—Avalanche . . . 12 records.
 Bromfield, Louis—Mrs. Parkington. 25 records, 2 containers.
 Brontë, Charlotte (Currer Bell)—Villette. Part I. 22 records.
 Brontë, Charlotte (Currer Bell)—Villette. Part II. 20 records.
 Buchan, John (Lord Tweedsmuir)—The Thirty-Nine Steps, from "Four Tales". 9 records.
 Burnett, Whit (editor)—Selections from Two Bottles of Relish: a book of strange and unusual stories. 12 records.
 Carroll, Gladys Hasty—Dunnybrook. 27 records, 2 containers.
 Clark, Walter Van Tilburg—The Ox-Bow Incident. 16 records.
 Clemens, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain")—A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. 24 records, 2 containers.
 Dickens, Charles—The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. Part I. 20 records.
 Dickens, Charles—The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. Part II. 42 records, 2 containers.
 Douglas, Lloyd C.—The Robe. 44 records, 2 containers.
 Doyle, A. Conan—The White Company. 26 records, 2 containers.
 Dumas, Alexandre—The Man in the Iron Mask. 24 records, 2 containers.
 Fast, Howard—Citizen Tom Paine. 19 records.
 Ferber, Edna—Saratoga Trunk. 20 records.
 Forbes, Kathryn—Mama's Bank Account. 7 records.
 Forester, E. M.—A Passage to India. 28 records, 2 containers.
 France, Anatole—The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard. 14 records.
 Gilligan, Edmund—The Gaunt Woman. 14½ records.
 Glick, Carl—Three Times I Bow. 13 records.
 Greene, Graham—The Ministry of Fear. An entertainment by Graham Greene. 15 records.
 Haggard, H. Rider—King Solomon's Mines. 17 records.
 Hale, Nancy—Between the Dark and the Daylight. 13 records.
 Haycox, Ernest—Bugles in the Afternoon. 21 records.
 Hemingway, Ernest—For Whom the Bell Tolls. 35 records, 2 containers.
 Hersey, John—A Bell for Adano. 15 records.
 Hudson, W. H.—Green Mansions. A romance of the tropical forest. 18 records.
 Jerome, Jerome K.—Three Men in a Boat (to say nothing of the dog). 13 records.
 Kantor, MacKinlay—Happy Land. 3 records.
 Lincoln, Joseph C.—The Bradshaws of Harniss. 20 records.
 Mansfield, Katherine—The Garden Party. 12½ records.
 Marquand, John P.—So Little Time. 39 records, 2 containers.
 Maugham, W. Somerset—Cakes and Ale, or, The Skeleton in the Cupboard. 14 records.
 Maugham, W. Somerset—The Moon and Sixpence. 15 records.

- Maugham, W. Somerset—*The Razor's Edge*. 24 records, 2 containers.
 O'Hara, Mary—*My Friend Flicka*. 20 records.
 Oppenheim, E. Phillips—*The Great Impersonation*. 15 records.
 Pratt, Theodore—*The Barefoot Mailman*. 14 records.
 Priestley, J. B.—*The Good Companions*. Books I and II. 37 records, 2 containers.
 Priestley, J. B.—*The Good Companions*. Book III. 14 records.
 Rorick, Isabel Scott—*Mr. & Mrs. Cugat: the record of a happy marriage*. 9 records.
 Sabatini, Rafael—*Scaramouche, a romance of the French Revolution*. 25 records, 2 containers.
 Salten, Felix—*Bambi's Children*. 12 records.
 Smith, Betty—*A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*. 32 records, 2 containers.
 Spearman, Frank H.—*Whispering Smith*. 19 records.
 Stern, Philip Van Doren (editor)—*Selections from The Moonlight Traveler: Great Tales of Fantasy and Imagination*. 13 records.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis—*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde*. 6 records.
 Tarkington, Booth—*Alice Adams*. 17 records.
 Tarkington, Booth—*Little Orvie*. 21 records.
 Train, Arthur—*Yankee Lawyer: the autobiography of Ephraim Tutt*. 32 records, 2 containers.
 Trollope, Anthony—*The Warden*. 15 records.
 Walsh, Maurice—*The Spanish Lady*. 23 records, 2 containers.
 Warren, Charles Marquis—*Only the Valiant*. 19 records.
 Wells, H. G.—*The History of Mr. Polly*. 15 records.
 Wolfe, Thomas—*Look Homeward, Angel, Part I: a story of the buried life*. 12 records.
 Wolfe, Thomas—*Look Homeward, Angel, Part II: a story of the buried life*. 16 records.
 Wolfe, Thomas—*Look Homeward, Angel, Part III: a story of the buried life*. 18 records.

History

- Brown, Lt. John Mason, U. S. N. R.—*To All Hands, an amphibious adventure*. 9 records.
 Curie, Eve—*Journey Among Warriors*. 43 records, 2 containers.
 De Roussy de Sales, Raoul—*The Making of Tomorrow*. 20½ records.
 Duranty, Walter—*U. S. S. R.: the story of Soviet Russia*. 23 records, 2 containers.
 Eckstein, Gustave—*In Peace Japan Breeds War*. 16 records.
 Front Line, 1940-1941. 11 records.
 Morison, Samuel Eliot and Henry Steele Commager—*The Growth of the American Republic. Volume II. (Third Edition)* 62 records, 3 containers.
 Morton, H. V.—*Atlantic Meeting*. 8 records.
 Pares, Bernard—*Russia*. 24 records, 2 containers.
 Pyle, Ernie—*Here is Your War*. 21 records.
 Reynolds, Quentin—*Dress Rehearsal: the story of Dieppe*. 11 records.

Music

- Dent, Edward J.—*Opera*. 15 records.

Poetry

- Benét, Stephen Vincent—*Western Star*. 9 records.
 Kipling, Rudyard—*A Choice of Kipling's Verse made by T. S. Eliot*. 15 records.
 Tennyson, Alfred Lord—*Enoch Arden*. 2 records.

Political Science

- Beard, Charles A.—*The Republic: conversations on fundamentals*. 29 records, 2 containers.
 Lippmann, Walter—*U. S. Foreign Policy: shield of the Republic*. 8 records.

Radio

Hart, John G.—The Radio Code by the Voice-Code Method. (With accompanying braille pamphlet.) 5 records.

Religion and Ethics

The Bible: Old Testament—The First Book of the Chronicles (King James Version). 5 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—The Second Book of the Chronicles (King James Version). 6 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—The First Book of Samuel (King James Version). 5 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—The Second Book of Samuel (King James Version). 4 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—The First Book of the Kings (King James Version). 5 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—The Second Book of the Kings (King James Version). 5 records.

The Bible: Old Testament—Numbers (King James Version). 7 records.

Science and Natural History

Allen, Arthur A.—Birds of North America. 12 records.

Andrews, Roy Chapman—Under a Lucky Star. A lifetime of adventure. 19 records.

Fenton, Carroll Lane—Our Living World. 21 records.

Peattie, Donald Culross—An Almanac for Moderns. 20 records.

Sociology

Rizk, Salom—Syrian Yankee. 15 records.

APPENDIX XIII. QUANTITY OPERATIONS OF THE TABULATING OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Operation	Number of ma- chines	Quantity of cards handled	Machine- hours re- quired	Man- hours re- quired
Pay roll and personnel:				
Pay roll.....	6	82, 000	1, 494	1, 519
Employee earning statistics.....	3	36, 000	172	80
Committee on Reduction of Fed- eral Expenditures.....	3	¹ 62, 000	256	80
Civil service report.....	4	4, 800	24	62
Appropriation totals.....	4	70, 000	48	96
Bond, tax, and retirement sum- mary.....	4	¹ 70, 000	144	160
Withholding tax statement.....	3	¹ 70, 000	480	36
Budget analysis.....	4	¹ 70, 000	480	40
Leave records.....	6	² 13, 000	² 288	² 624
Miscellaneous reports.....	7	¹ 300, 000	1, 096	1, 370
Total.....	8	192, 800	4, 482	4, 067
Card Division:				
Billing.....	7	864, 000	4, 496	5, 215
Sales analysis.....	6	¹ 864, 000	1, 512	916
Employee statistics.....	6	96, 000	248	130
Pay roll distribution.....	3	12, 000	24	48
Total.....	8	972, 000	6, 280	6, 309
Processing Department:				
Work records.....	5	390, 000	1, 600	1, 440
Operation analysis.....	5	¹ 390, 000	600	389
Total.....	8	390, 000	2, 200	1, 829
Total operations.....	8	1, 554, 800	12, 962	12, 205

¹ Same cards used more than once.

² April 1, 1944, to June 30, 1944.

APPENDIX XIV. OPERATIONS OF THE RECORDING LABORATORY, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Total receipts.....		\$27, 239. 62
Total obligations:		
Personal services.....	\$5, 384. 18	
Travel.....	229. 75	
Transportation of things.....	217. 26	
Communications services.....	289. 26	
Rent and utility.....	64. 00	
Printing and binding.....	707. 78	
Other contractual services.....	6, 383. 74	
Supplies and materials.....	7, 494. 18	
Equipment.....	1,063. 49	
		<u>21, 833. 64</u>
Excess of receipts over obligations.....		5, 405. 98
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1943.....		2, 557. 05
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1944.....		<u>7, 963. 03</u>

Statement for June 30, 1944

Unobligated balance June 30, 1944.....	7, 963. 03
Special deposits to be transferred.....	358. 40
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	2, 650. 66
Value of supplies on hand.....	5, 415. 82
	<u>16, 387. 91</u>

Production

Number of masters for pressing.....	1, 109
Number of 16-inch instantaneous acetate records.....	648
Name of 12-inch instantaneous acetate records.....	1, 859

APPENDIX XV. STATISTICS OF PHOTODUPLICATION OF MATERIALS, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	1943	1944
Total number of requests for photoduplicates.....	7, 500	7, 076
Total number of requests filled.....	5, 534	6, 244
Total number of requests for photocopies of materials not in the Library of Congress, but handled by referring persons to other libraries where materials may be available (approximate).....	375	354
Total number of requests not filled because of copyright restrictions (approximate).....	300	283
Total number of other requests not filled because material not available in the Library of Congress and not located in other libraries (approximate).....	1, 291	195

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

	For official use ¹		Revolving Fund ²	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
Photostat exposures.....	34, 000	36, 517	67, 003	80, 945
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers).....	324, 489	597, 700	749, 950	905, 608
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers).....	49, 570	70, 418	582, 387	361, 203
Enlargements from microfilm.....	870	91	10, 435	31, 433
Photograph copy negatives.....	108	294	1, 937	2, 313
Photograph contact prints.....	512	667	3, 068	3, 138
Photograph projection prints.....	93	200	229	2, 957
Lantern slides.....	10	9	278	559
Blue prints (square feet).....	398	-----	15, 379	³ 21, 349
Multex plates.....	120	165	-----	-----
Multilith copies.....	66, 950	333, 080	109, 960	-----
Dry mounting.....	6	29	330	819

¹ This includes photoduplicates for official use of the staff of the Library and Members of Congress, and old newspapers microfilmed for preservation.

² Receipts for all other photoduplicates are credited to the revolving fund of the Photoduplication Service. This includes photoduplicates for addition to the collections of the Library of Congress.

³ 10,594 square feet made by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture on a reimbursable basis.

APPENDIX XVI. LEGISLATION SPECIFICALLY RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Public Law No.	Date of ap- proval	Statutory citation	Provision
279	Apr. 1, 1944	58 Stat. 151, 164-----	Appropriates additional amount for lighting, heating and power for Library buildings; extends time limit for use of appropriation for depositories in Annex Building for valued documents of Congress.
338	June 13, 1944	58 Stat. 276-----	Appropriates funds to cover overtime pay increases. Increases authorization of annual appropriation for books for adult blind from \$370,000 to \$500,000.
354	June 26, 1944	58 Stat. 348-351-----	Appropriates funds for Library of Congress.
375	June 28, 1944	58 Stat. 599-----	Appropriates additional funds for books for the adult blind.

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